

I CAN MAKE ART

by Elena Malec

**“A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.”
John Keats**

Contents

I

Hello - Introduction

Chapter 1

Tracing in art (tracing paper, tracing method)

Chapter 2

Templates, cutouts, patterns, collage art

Chapter 3

After the masters (introducing Picasso and Matisse; collages after The peace dove by Picasso and the Snail by Matisse)

II

Collage art cards and felt paintings

The genres of painting: portrait, still life, landscape, narrative, everyday life.

Chapter 4

Portrait paintings

Discussion

Rembrandt, Girl in a picture frame, Portrait of a boy, Self-portrait with Gorget
Vermeer, Girl with a pearl earring,
Frida Kahlo self-portraits

Collage projects- from felt

- self-portrait as an artist,
- clown portrait
- pet portrait

Chapter 5

Still life paintings:

Discussion

Chardin, Monet, Renoir, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cezanne, Braque, Georgia O'Keeffe

Art cards after:

- Van Gogh, Still life with lemons on a plate,
- Gauguin, Still life with peaches,

- Georgia O'Keeffe, Two pears

Collage projects from felt :

- fruit in a silver dish,
- bowl of cherries,
- vase with tulips.

Chapter 6

Landscape paintings

Discussion

Monet, Impressions

Renoir, By the lake

Van Gogh, Fishing Boats

Gauguin, Tahitian Landscape,

Monet, Wheat stacks;

Picasso, The factory

Hopper, The circle theater

Art card after:

- Picasso- The factory

Collage projects from felt:

- mountain sheep,
- tropical seascape,
- bluebird of joy and happiness

Chapter 7

Narrative paintings:

Discussion

Andrea Mantegna, Adoration of the Magi

Boticelli, Adoration of the Magi

Albrecht Durer, Adoration of the Magi

Pieter Breugel the Elder, Adoration of the Magi

Moses saved from the water by Rafael, Veronese, Poussin, Lawrence Alma-Tadema

Rafael, St. George

Pieter Breugel the Elder, The tower of Babel

Peter Paul Rubens, Prometheus bound

collage projects from felt:

- Wizard of Oz
- Pinocchio

Chapter 8

Everyday life paintings

Discussion

Velazquez, Las Meninas, Old Woman Frying Eggs
Murillo, Boys eating fruit, Young boys playing dice
Goya, The kite, Spring
Van Gogh, Room at Arles,
Picasso, Child Playing with a toy truck
Vermeer, The Milkmaid
Cezanne, The card players

Art card after:

- Picasso, Child playing with toy truck
- Van Gogh, Room at Arles,

Chapter 9

How to create an artist portfolio

Art Glossary

Hello

Hello. My name is Elena and I am an artist. I love to draw and paint and make collage art.

Like all children I loved making art at a very small age cutting out paper and pictures, using colored pencils and colored paper.

Making art is as old as are people on earth.

Children and grown-ups alike can create artwork.

All people can be artists, white or black, Eskimos, Indians, Chinese, Muslim or Jewish.

All art is good and beautiful because when we create an art piece we are free to put in it our thoughts, our feelings, our wishes, our dreams; real things we know or fantastic creatures we only can imagine. And all this is special and unique because every person and artist is special and unique. Art is a language using colors and shapes and forms that all people can understand.

Many famous artists, whom we call with respect old masters, wanted to be artists since they were small children.

Many of them learned to make art and became great artists.

Their artworks are famous and teach us art the way they made it.

The old masters are not among us anymore but we still learn from them by becoming familiar with their art.

There are several ways of learning from old masters.

Books, art albums or the internet can show us with pictures and words most of the art of these great masters.

Another way to learn from the masters is the museum or art gallery.

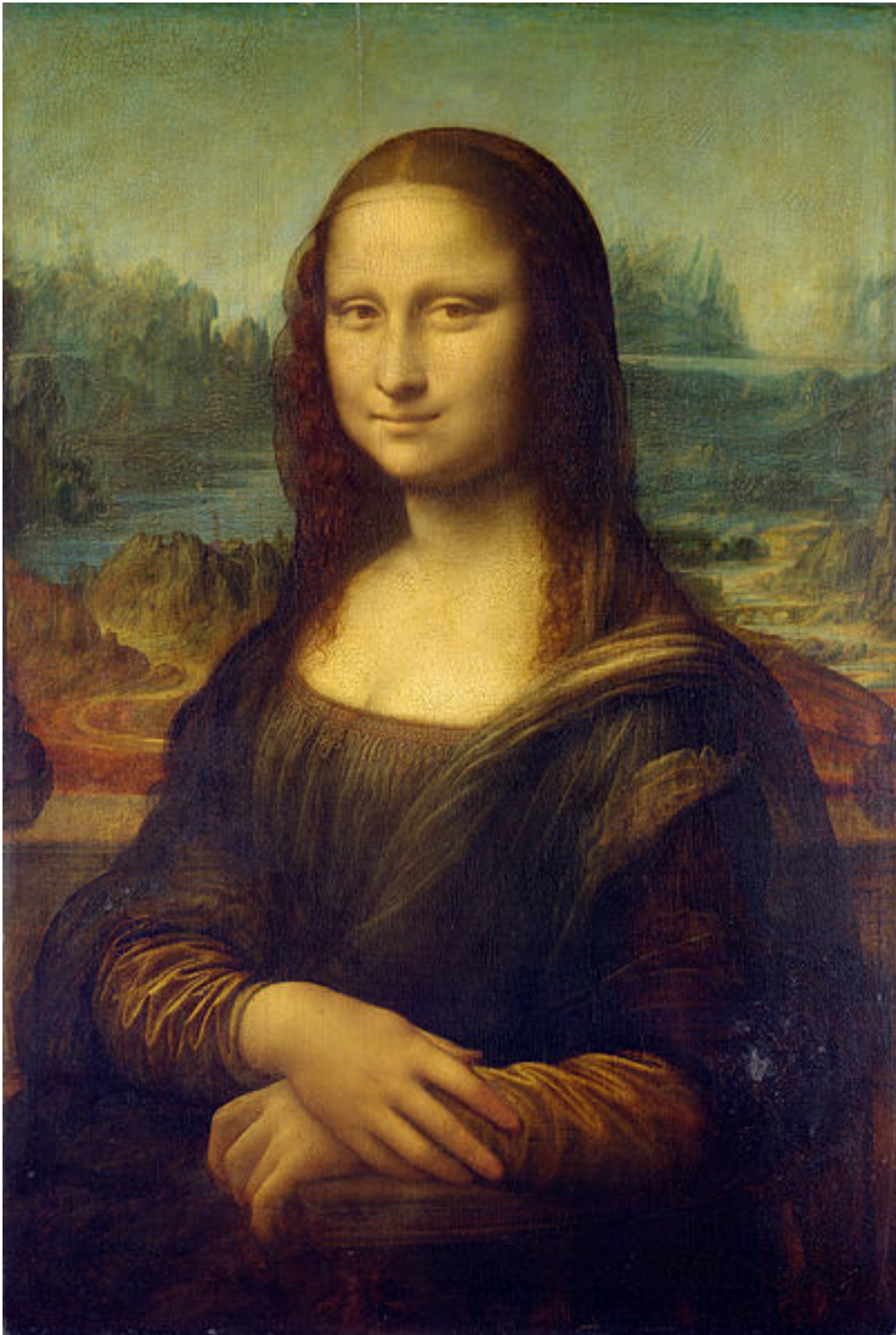
These places are the home of artists works, either original art pieces or copies.

An original art piece is the work of an artist the way he made it for the very first time.

A copy or reproduction of an artwork is usually done by a student or a painter who admires the artist, and wants to learn and copy his art.

The copies or reproductions can be more than one. The original is only one single work of art, the first with that name.

As an example, one of the most famous works of art of all times, is Mona Lisa by the Italian artist, Leonardo da Vinci.



This is a portrait of a rich lady in Florence, Italy that Leonardo da Vinci painted more than 500 years ago. The original work can be seen in The Louvre Museum in Paris, France.

From the times when Leonardo da Vinci lived and painted to this day, art students and painters made copies and reproductions of Mona Lisa. But only one original exists, the one in the Louvre museum.

Copying to reproduce a master's work can be another way of learning from the masters. The purpose is to improve your skills, not to create your own art.

In this book we will meet some of the famous artists who left us great works, and learn some good lessons from them in order to create our own beautiful art.

I believe any child can create art with crayons, pencils, markers, paper, glue and some help from older artists.

We are going to make together art cards and collage paintings with just a pair of scissors, glue, paper or felt, colored pencils and cardboard.

Collage art can be fun and great masters will guide us through the steps of creating collage art.

Your friends, family, neighbors and teachers will be marveled at the art you can make after the masters, and the beautiful useful things you can learn from them.

Making art cards and gifts of your paintings can be a great way to start as an artist, something to be proud of.

Happy or sad, making art will fill your heart with joy and that joy will be carried in your art.

I find peace and joy when I make art, all my feelings of sadness, pain or fear disappear. I feel happy and art brings happiness to me and the people who see my art.

Many artists struggled with health problems, and I am one of them. But we never stopped making art; art frees us from disease, pain, anger. It heals our soul and mind.

Art can heal the soul and mind of people who see and admire your artworks. Art is freedom and joy.

Chapter 1

Tracing in art

Artists always used tracing their drawings and transferring them from drawing paper onto canvas or other surfaces.

If you are going to use your own drawing or other picture, the easy way to trace it is using tracing paper.

Here is a photo of the tracing pad I have used for these projects.

BONUS!
Artists
instructions on
inside cover!

ROSELLE
PAPER COMPANY INC. ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●



9 x 12 in / 22.9 x 30.5 cm

- 40 sheets • Translucent • Superior bleed control • Acid-free • Lignin-free
- Excellent for pencil, pen and marker

Visit Rosellepaper.com for **FREE** media lesson downloads!



Made in the USA

Item # 50123



Roselle Paper Co., Roselle, NJ 07203

real images
tracing pad
9 x 12 in / 22.9 x 30.5 cm • 40 sheets
portfolio series

Let's see in a few steps how can we trace a picture with tracing paper.

What you see in the picture below is the template and over it the tracing paper which is transparent.

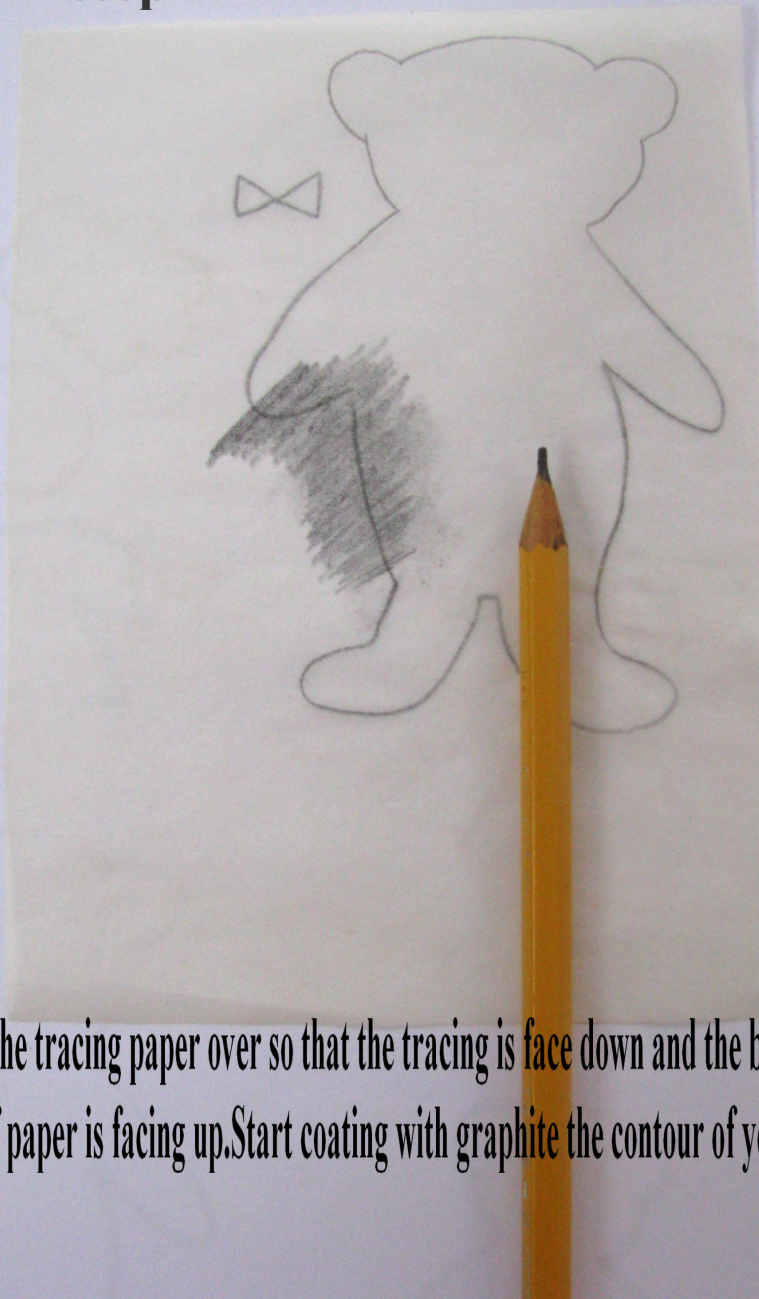
So you can see through it the picture you are going to trace.

You can either tape the paper to stay in place or hold it firmly with your hand.



As you notice you trace the contour of the picture. The contour is the line drawing of a shape.

Tracing with tracing paper
step 2



Turn the tracing paper over so that the tracing is face down and the blank side of paper is facing up. Start coating with graphite the contour of your drawing.

Tracing with tracing paper

Step 3



To coat the contour drawing on the blank side of the tracing paper,
hold your pencils sideways with the lead touching the paper
and move your pencil lead back and forth to create a coat of black graphite.



Tracing with tracing paper

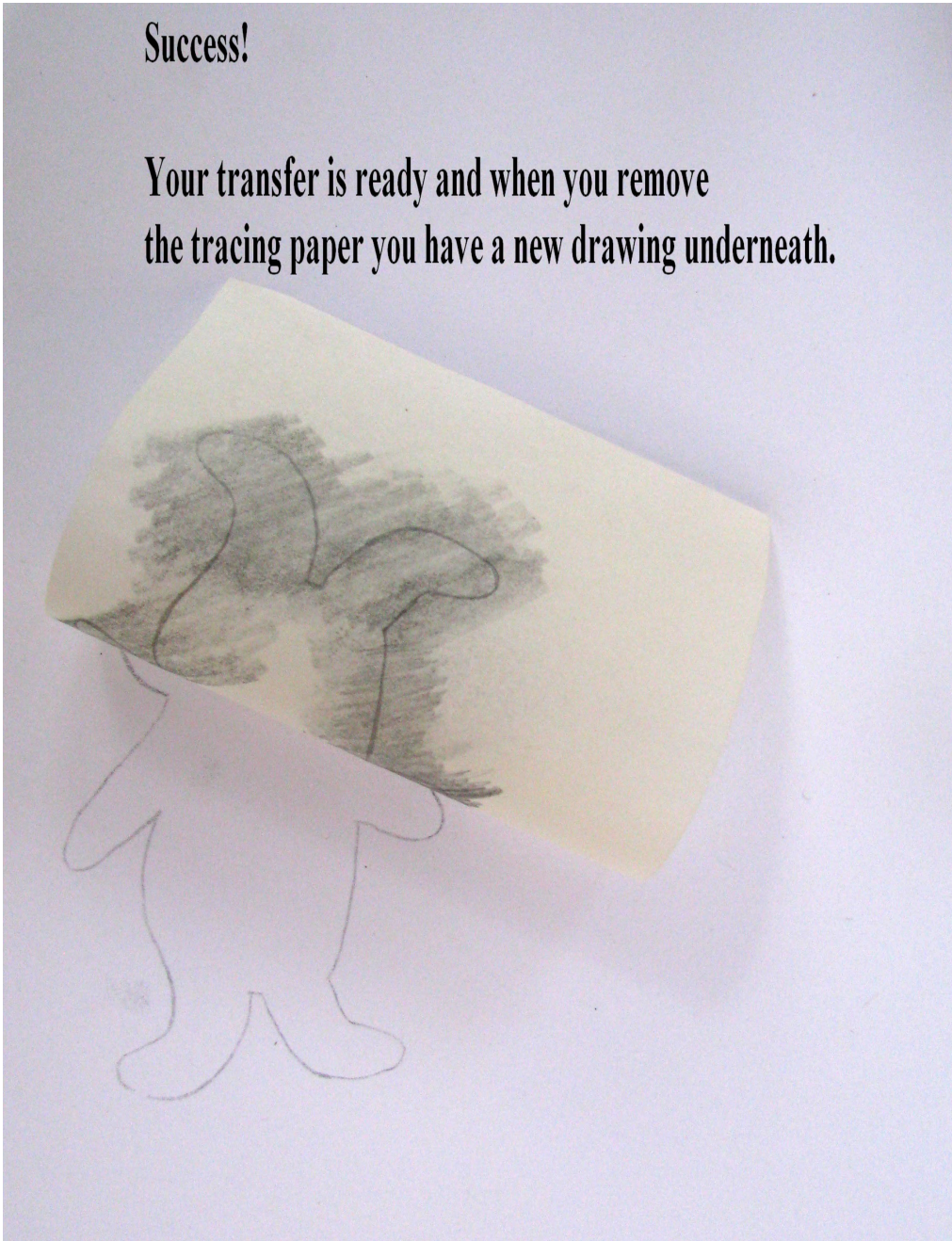
Step 4



Now take a new sheet of drawing paper or cardboard.
Place the tracing paper gently on top of the drawing paper
with the graphite coat facing down.
Trace the image, with pressure, onto the drawing paper.

Success!

**Your transfer is ready and when you remove
the tracing paper you have a new drawing underneath.**



Now let's see what we can do with the new picture.

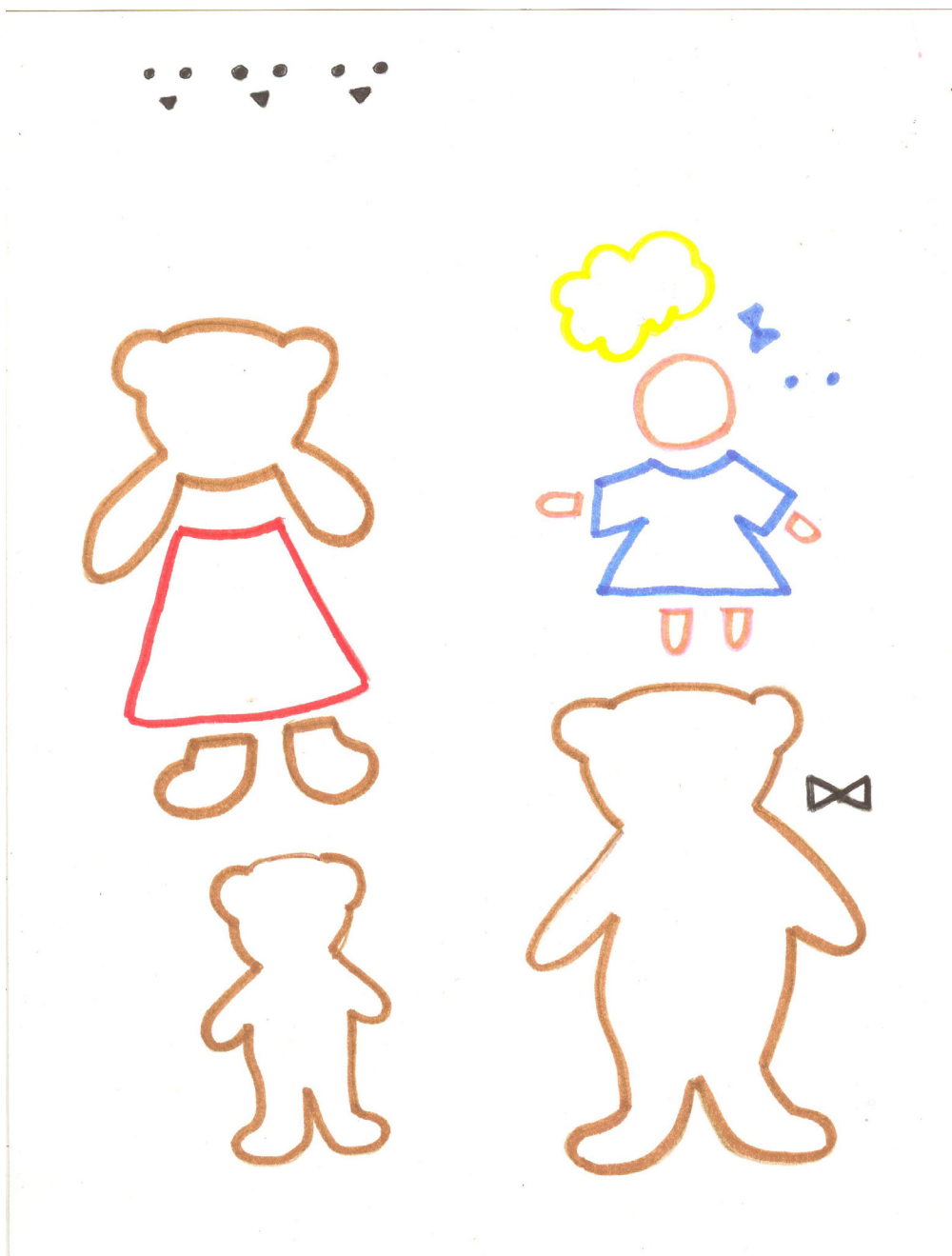
In this book we trace drawings for making cardboard patterns for cutouts from paper and felt.

Chapter 2

Templates, cutouts, patterns, collage art

A template is a model to copy. In this book you will find templates for art cards and felt paintings.

Here is an example of a **template**. This is the template for the story Goldilocks and the bears.

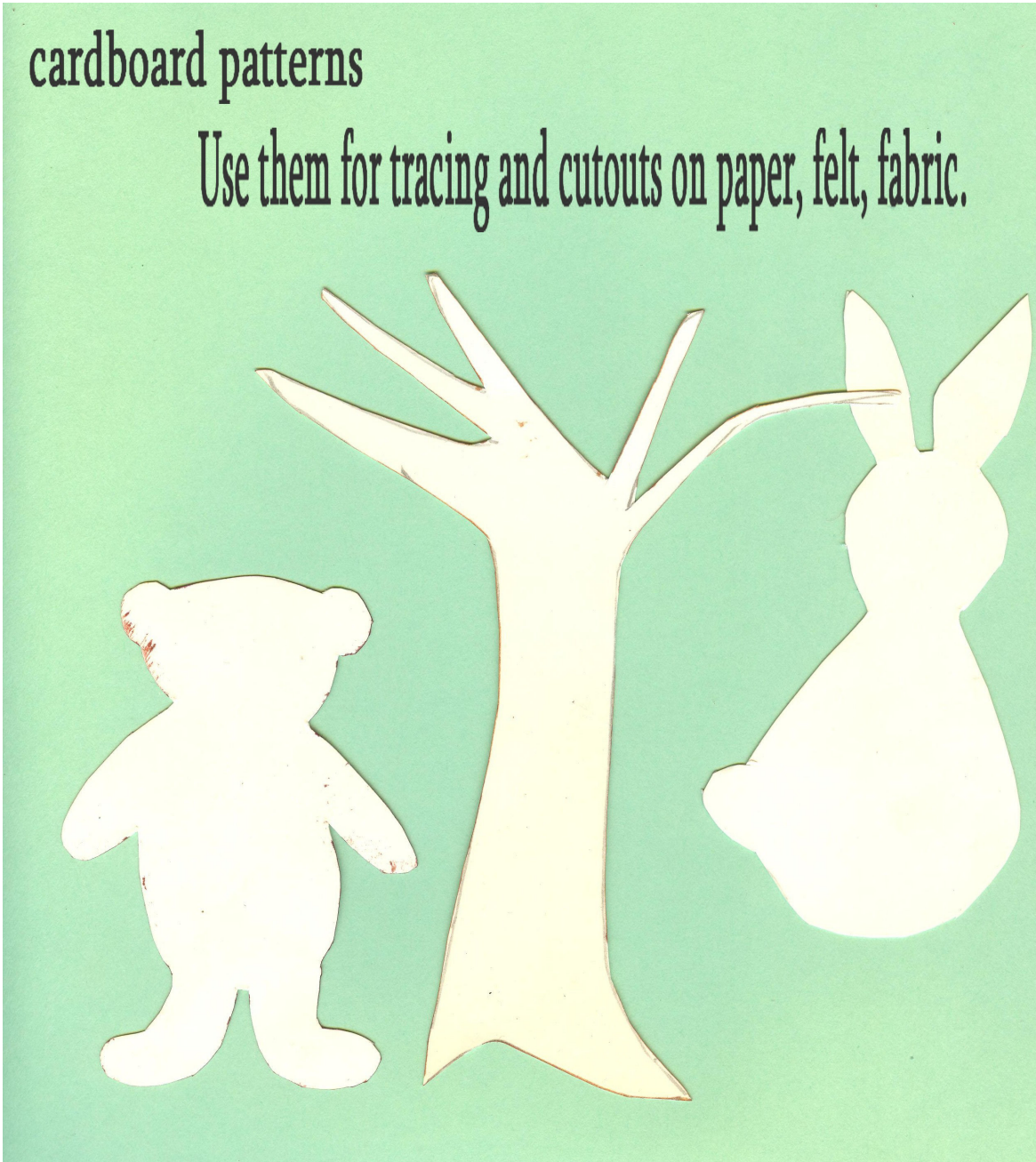


All you have to do is to scan it and print and then cut out the parts.

If you do not have a scanner then you trace it and transfer it to cardboard in order to make **patterns**. (See first chapter Tracing in Art.)

cardboard patterns

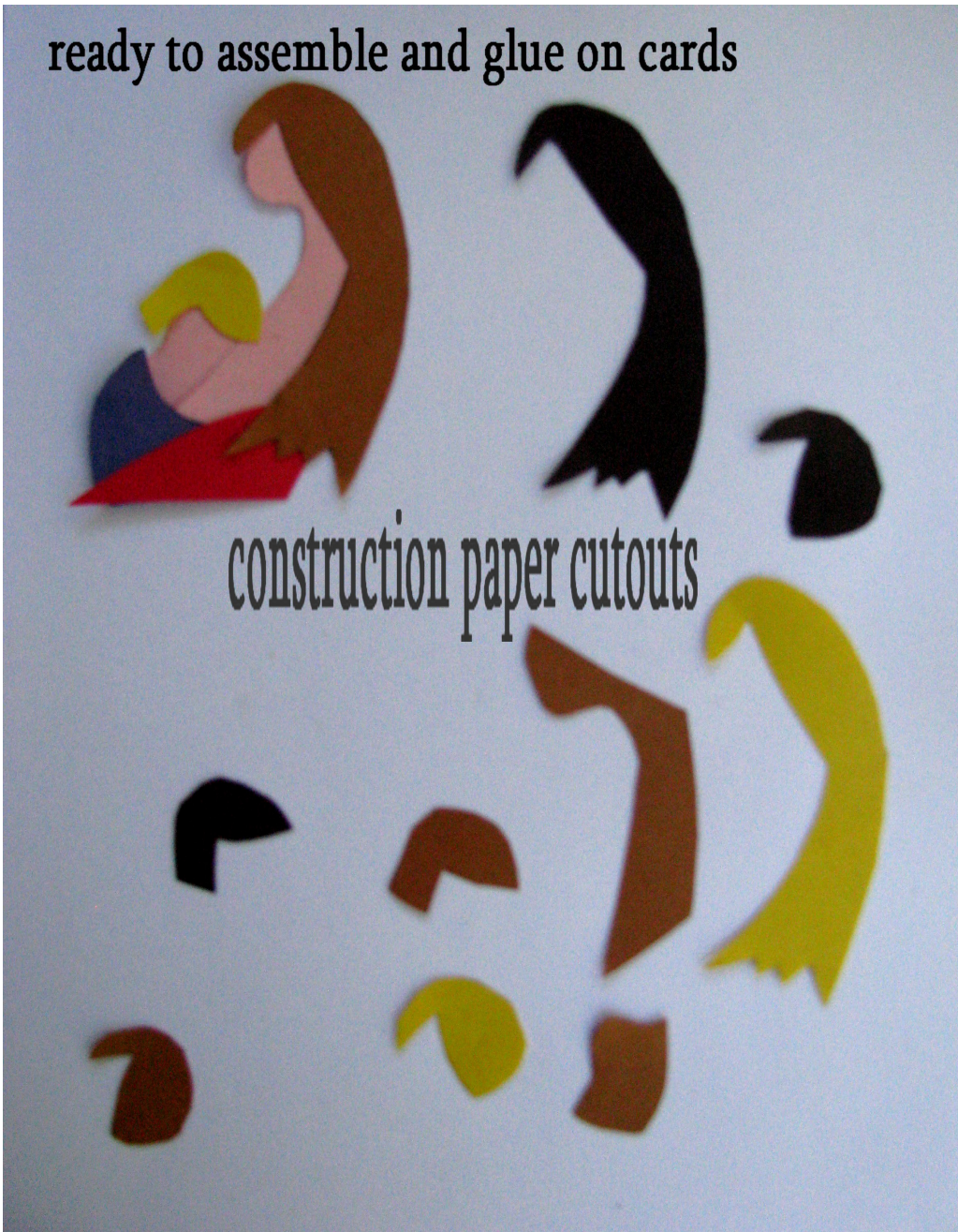
Use them for tracing and cutouts on paper, felt, fabric.



And now let's see the **paper cutouts**.

ready to assemble and glue on cards

construction paper cutouts



The **cardboard pattern** we can also use to trace on felt.



Below are the **felt cutouts** of the little pigs story.



Now the **paper or felt cutouts** we can use in making **collage art cards or paintings**.

Collage art is an old form of art. Many famous artists have used collage in their art. Famous artists like the Spanish painter, Pablo Picasso and the French painter, Henri Matisse, created many art pieces with collage and cutouts.

A collage is when you use pieces of paper, fabric, small objects, like ribbons, buttons or shells and glue them on paper or canvas creating a new painting.

Here is my photo of some collage items I collected from the household.



And this is a card I made with cutouts glued on cardstock.



Now let's see how
can we make a collage
with some help from a
paper napkin for
Valentine day.





So far we have three options of adding more fun to the card with cutouts from the paper napkin.

Here is a card using green construction paper for the dinosaur, a cutout from paper napkin, some yellow dots made with the hole puncher, purple Easter grass, marker and a cutout heart.



You can also add to your collage dried flower petals and leaves. Here are a few ideas.



These are fresh and dried rose petals.



dried hydrangea stem with flower and dried rose petals and daffodils.

And a collage using dried rose petals and glued on construction paper.



And here are some dried hydrangea (hortensia) petals and construction paper to create a pineapple with a “miss you” heart in it.





Here I am adding some torn red construction paper for the missing heart.

Just an example of colorful tissue paper collage I made with tissue paper and glue on cardstock.



Later on we will be making art cards and collage felt paintings for gifts for your family and friends.

Chapter 3

After the Masters

All children draw and some of us love drawing even after we are not children anymore. For learning how to draw some of us go to art schools.

Learning to draw, in most art schools and art academies, was done for 400 years by copying of the masters. First the young students were copying from prints of famous paintings. Later they were drawing using plaster casts. Plaster casts are copies made for art schools usually after Greek and Roman statues. This is my photo of a copy of a Greek statue taken in the Naples National Archaeological Museum in Italy.



This is not a plaster cast. But as originals or copies were displayed in museums, schools had cheap plaster casts for students to study anatomy in art. After students could draw correctly from plaster casts, they were asked to draw from life. That is a model, live person was standing or sitting in front of them and so they could draw the model. They also studied to draw objects, flowers, fruit, directly from life. Some fruit or flowers in a vase were placed in front of the class and students were asked to draw by observing them. This is called drawing from life.

This is how the students who became later great masters were trained by learning from the old masters. Let's take a look at the life and work of two most important masters of modern art, Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse.

Pablo Picasso was born in the city of Malaga, Spain, in 1881. His father was an artist and an art teacher. As early as he could draw, Picasso loved making art with pencils and cutouts from paper. His father gave Picasso his first art lessons around the age of 7. Picasso also studied drawing in school. In his day, art instruction for young students was based on copying of the masters. Copying the masters from prints was a first step in learning line drawing. Later in life Picasso used to draw very quickly and from memory, a skill of line drawing he learned as a child.

Copying the old masters helped Picasso become familiar with great art. He never stopped learning from the great masters. Even when he was a master himself, he painted versions of old masters' great paintings. A version is not an exact copy or reproduction but it is inspired by an original artwork. When Picasso was 76 years old, he painted 58 versions of the Spanish master, Diego Velazquez' masterpiece, "**Las meninas**". So we can talk of Diego Velazquez' painting, "**Las meninas**", and Picasso's versions of "**Las meninas**" or Picasso's Meninas. We will admire and discuss Velazquez' masterpiece in the chapter **Everyday life painting.**

By the age of 13 Picasso visited for the first time El Prado, the famous art museum in Madrid, Spain. There he did his first studies after original paintings by Velazquez, the Spanish master whom he admired most.

At 15 Picasso was accepted at The Academy of Art in Barcelona, Spain. He was very young for the examination; when students 5 or 6 years older than he passed the exam in one month, he passed it in one week. At that age he won a gold medal for a painting he did in oil. Picasso at 15 years of age already painted in the style of the masters. In Barcelona, Picasso, at the age of 15, was commissioned to paint two copies after the Spanish master, Murillo.

After studies at the academy of art of Barcelona, Picasso was admitted to the academy of art in Madrid, the capital city of Spain. There he could go to the art museum El Prado and make studies after the great masters.

Picasso's art instruction was very much based on copying the masters. But his talent was to learn from them to be himself, to have his own style and original paintings. Here is a painting he did when he was 20 years old. **Child holding a Dove**, 1901.



In my first years of painting I did a copy of Picasso's work not in oil but in oil pastels. Here it is.



I did not trace my drawing of the child with dove but painted it from observation. When you carefully look at an artwork, you observe it in order to understand how it was created. Art students have always been encouraged to observe an artwork made by a master. Many art students go to art museums to study and see original art pieces. They can make a sketch in their sketchbooks or a study. A sketch is a quick drawing in a few lines to remind you of that subject. A study is a detailed drawing and uses light, shadow, shading and values.

Three years later I created my tribute to Picasso in my original pastel painting inspired by his Child with Dove. I also painted the girl from imagination and not after a live model. For the doves I used some help from photographs of doves.



This is my tribute to Picasso, pastel painting.

Picasso will draw and paint doves all his life as this subject was very close to his heart.

One of the first periods of painting of Picasso's was the Blue period. It is called Blue period because during this period most of his paintings were painted in shades of blue. Like in this painting of **Mother and child**, 1902.



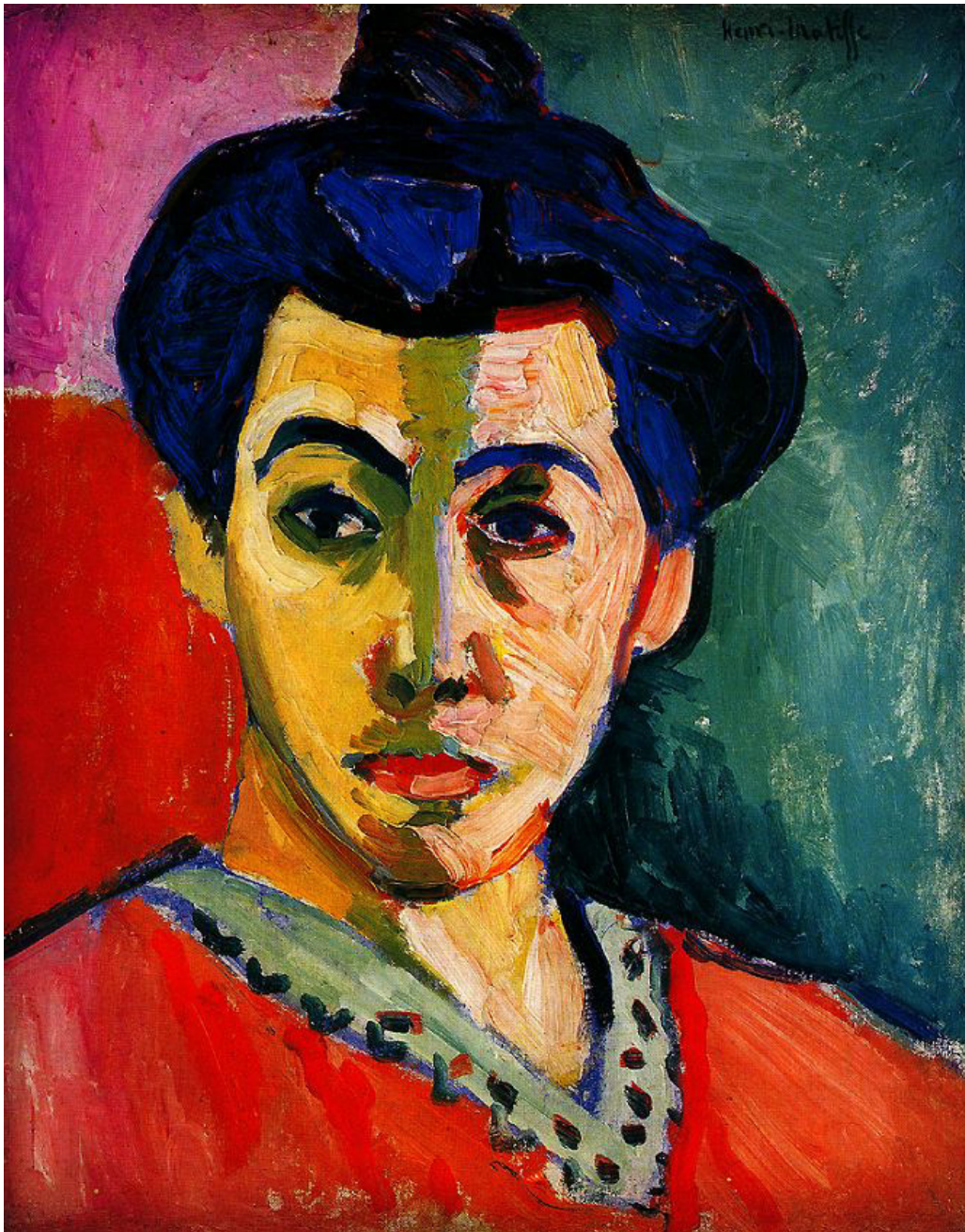
As Picasso wanted to learn more and meet new fellow artists, he moved to Paris, France. In his day, Paris was the capital of arts and many of Picasso's friends came from other countries to live and paint in France. Picasso's friends in Paris were painters, poets, writers, musicians, actors, many of them friends for life. In Paris, Picasso started to paint in shades of pink and orange so this period is called the Pink period. One of the paintings of this period is **The Actor**, 1904.



In Paris, Picasso met the French painter Henri Matisse and they became life time friends. Matisse was older than Picasso, and he was already famous. Matisse did not receive art instruction as a child. He studied to be a lawyer and during a recovery from an illness, that kept him in bed for one year, he started drawing. Soon drawing captivated him and he went to Paris to study art.

He spent time in the museums and art galleries of Paris copying and making studies after the masters. He soon became well known and respected among artists of the day. Matisse invented a new style of painting with very striking colors that we do not normally see in real life. This style was called **Fauvism**.

Here is an example of a painting in fauvist style.



Portrait of Madame Matisse, an oil painting from 1905, that is in the Statens Museum for Kunst in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Matisse was now a friend of Picasso and they both discovered and admired African sculpture they could find in Paris shops and museums. Both for Matisse and Picasso soon followed an African period in their art.

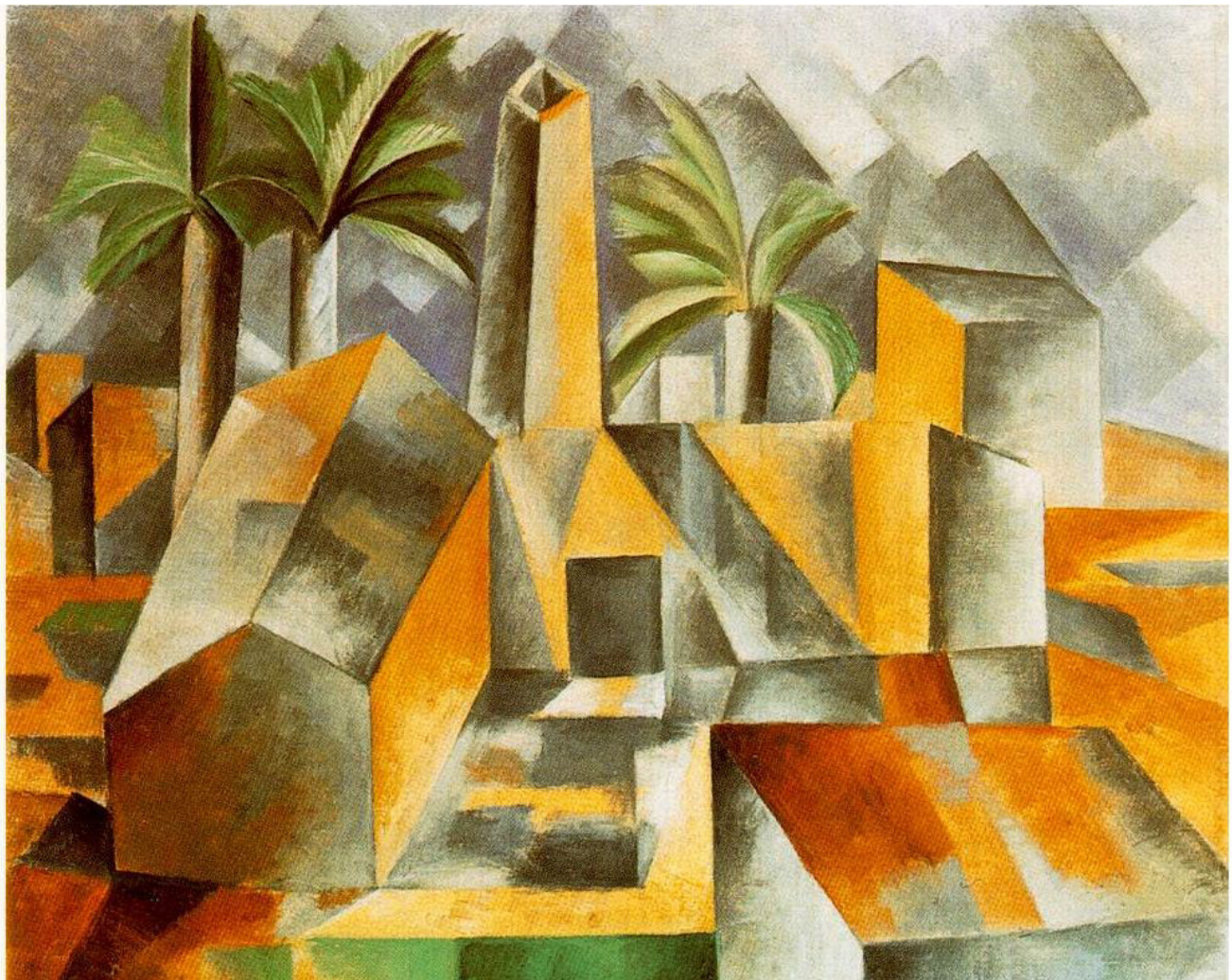
Picasso visited the museum at Trocadero Palace where he was impressed by African sculptures. Matisse travelled for the first time to Africa. Back in Paris he painted his wife in African fashion in a famous portrait, **Madame Matisse in Red Hairdress**, 1907.



Inspired by the beauty of colors of Matisse painting I also copied this portrait in Oil pastel on paper. Here is my copy also using observation not tracing.



Matisse and Picasso learned from the African art and also from painters they admired like Paul Cezanne. This inspired a new style in art with shapes like cubes, more geometric than they look in real life. This style was called **Cubism**. Picasso was one of the first artists to paint in this style. Cubism was the first abstract style in painting. Abstract artists felt that paintings did not have to show only things that were recognizable. In their paintings they did not try to show people, animals, or places exactly as they appeared in the real world. They mainly used color and shape. Here is one of Picasso's cubist paintings in oil on canvas from 1909, **The factory**.



Picasso never stopped experimenting with new styles in art. Cubism with its geometric shapes and abstract art was soon followed by another innovation, the collage art. Picasso also was among the first to use **collage** in his art.

Experimenting and inventing new styles and new ways to express his creativity led Picasso to a series of guitars made of cardboard, paper, metal, wire which he assembled between 1912-1914.

Here is a guitar from 1912.



Picasso and Matisse created works that were original and each artist had his own personal style. When Matisse made a painting of a woman sleeping Picasso responded with a painting of a woman also sleeping; both artists kept their style, shapes, forms, colors. This was an artistic dialogue of two great artists and it only stopped when Matisse got very ill and could not paint anymore.

Being in a wheelchair and not able to stand in front of the canvas did not mean that Matisse stopped creating. He was 72 years old when he started one of the most creative and beautiful periods of his art, the paper cutouts.

With the help of his assistants, Matisse painted with gouache paints large sheets of paper, then cut out with scissors the shapes he wanted and glued them on paper or burlap. He called this, drawing with scissors.

Until his death he created some of the most original designs in many beautiful colors.

A narrative paper cutout, very colorful, geometric also reminding us of Picasso's guitars and cubism is called **The Sorrows of the King**, 1952.



One year before he died Matisse created a famous paper cutout called **The Snail**, 1953.



This work is more geometric than a realistic snail and reminds Cubism.

When Matisse died, his friend Picasso was very saddened. He started a series of paintings in his honor. In these paintings the doves are always present.



Picasso, **The Studio series, (pigeons)** 1957.

Both Matisse and Picasso were very fond of doves and kept them in their studio. Matisse gave Picasso one of his doves that Picasso painted in his famous poster **Dove of peace**.

Picasso drew doves most of his life maybe as a memory from his childhood and his father's paintings of doves.

One of Picasso's doves drawing became the universal symbol of peace.



Picasso died in 1973 at the age of 92. He left us thousands of works of art which are shown in many museums in the world and private collections.

Picasso and Matisse are considered the most influential artists of the 20th century. Influential means that their art inspires and teaches art students the creativity and talent they developed through the years, experimenting and innovating in art.

Their work is a continuous progress. Their art never stopped to grow as they never stopped to learn from old masters. Their legacy are the new ways of expressing themselves, their dreams, emotions, love for life and art.

Art projects after Matisse and Picasso

Now let's try together to create an paper cutout snail inspired by Henri Matisse work, **The Snail**.

Let's observe first Matisse work.



I drew a blue line following the shape Matisse inspires me.

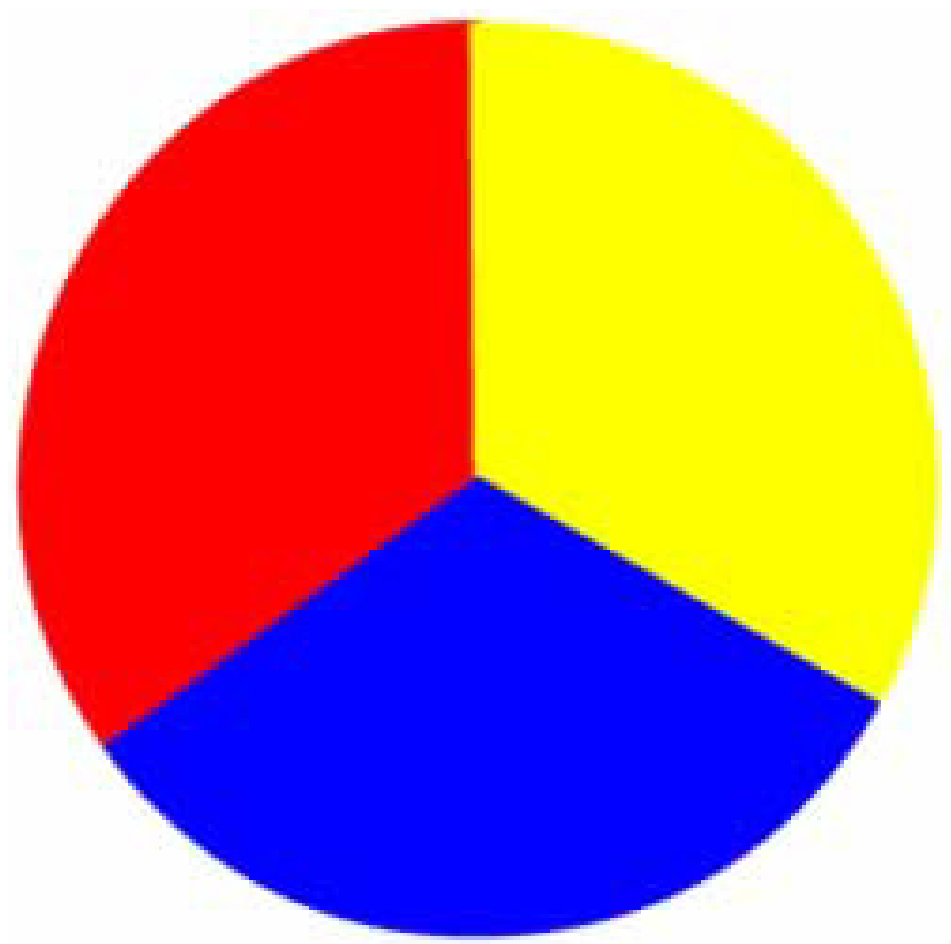
This is an abstract snail made of pieces of cut colored paper.

The snail shape invites us to think of a swirl, maybe a lollipop swirl.

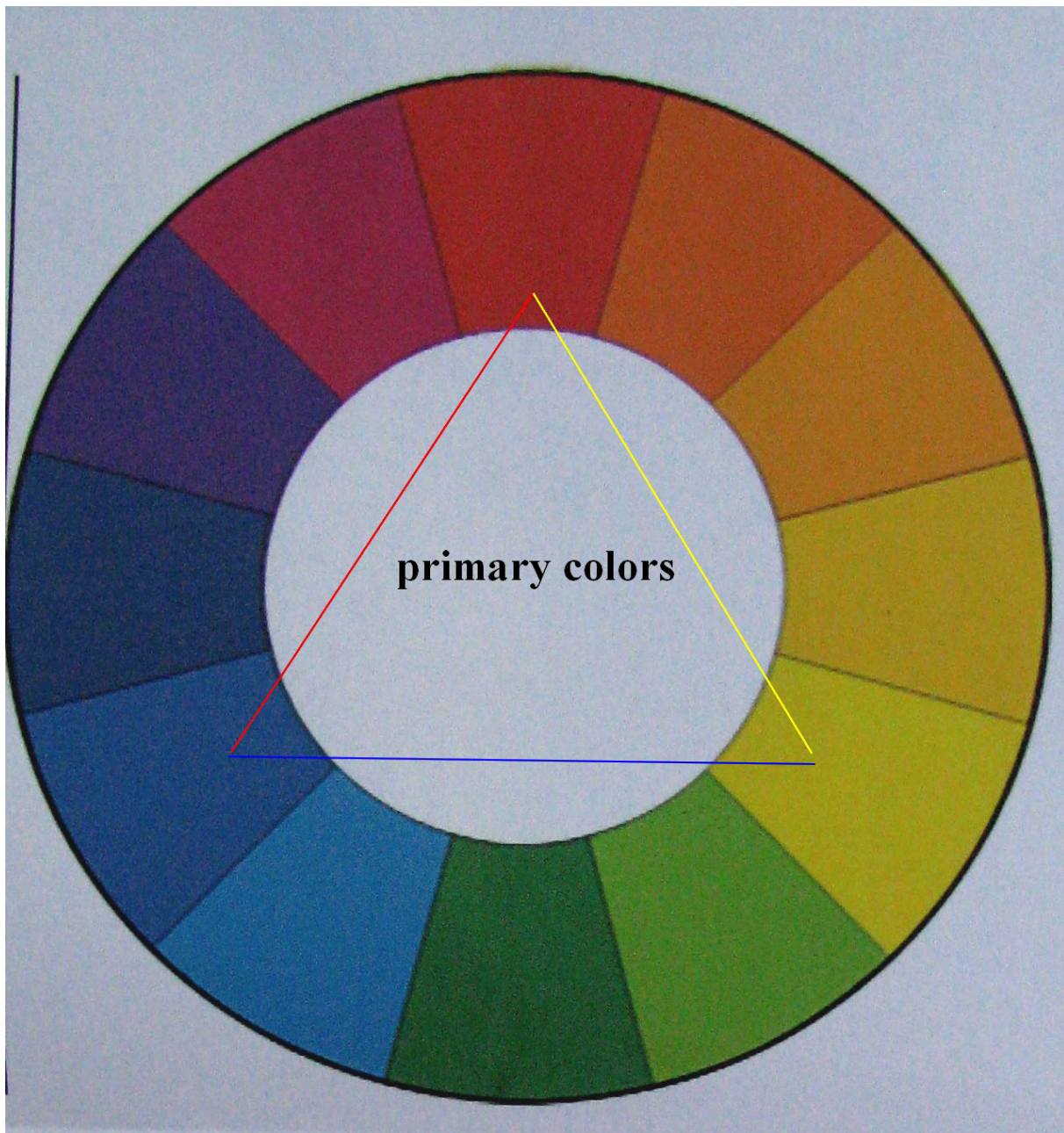


This is a good time to learn more about color in art. All art students that start learning painting are introduced to the color wheel. The color wheel teaches us about colors, color mixing and their harmony.

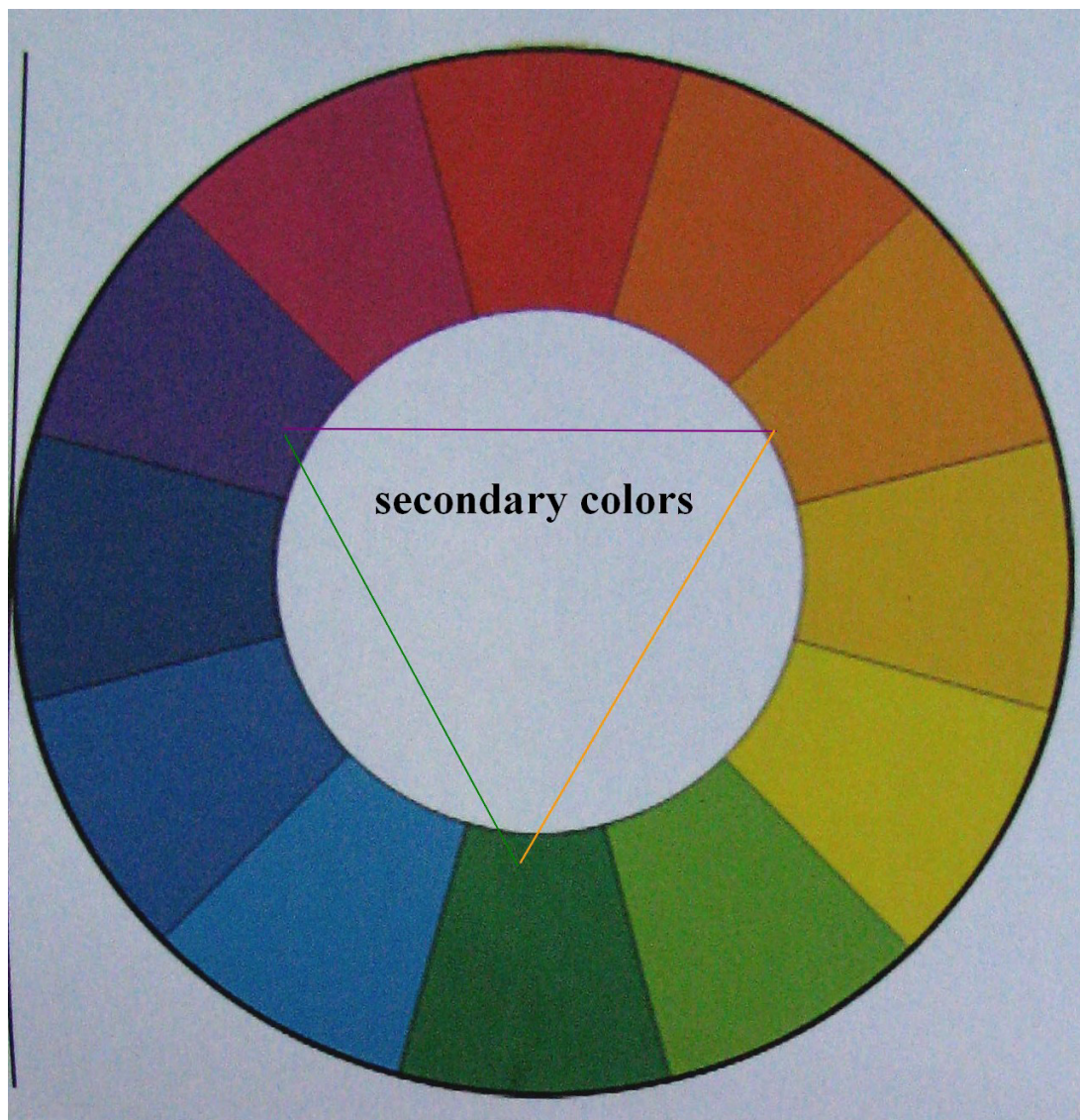
All starts with only 3 colors.



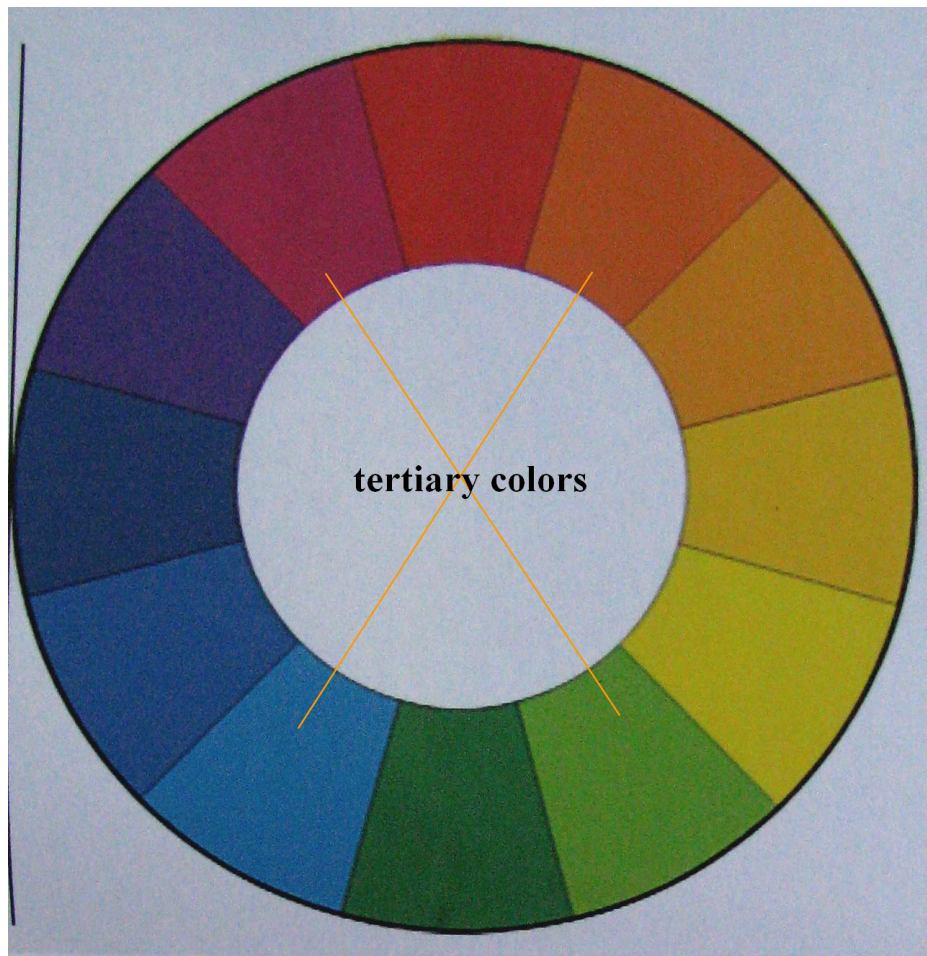
These are called primary colors. Let's find them in the color wheel.



Red, blue and yellow mix to form orange, violet and green,
the secondary colors.

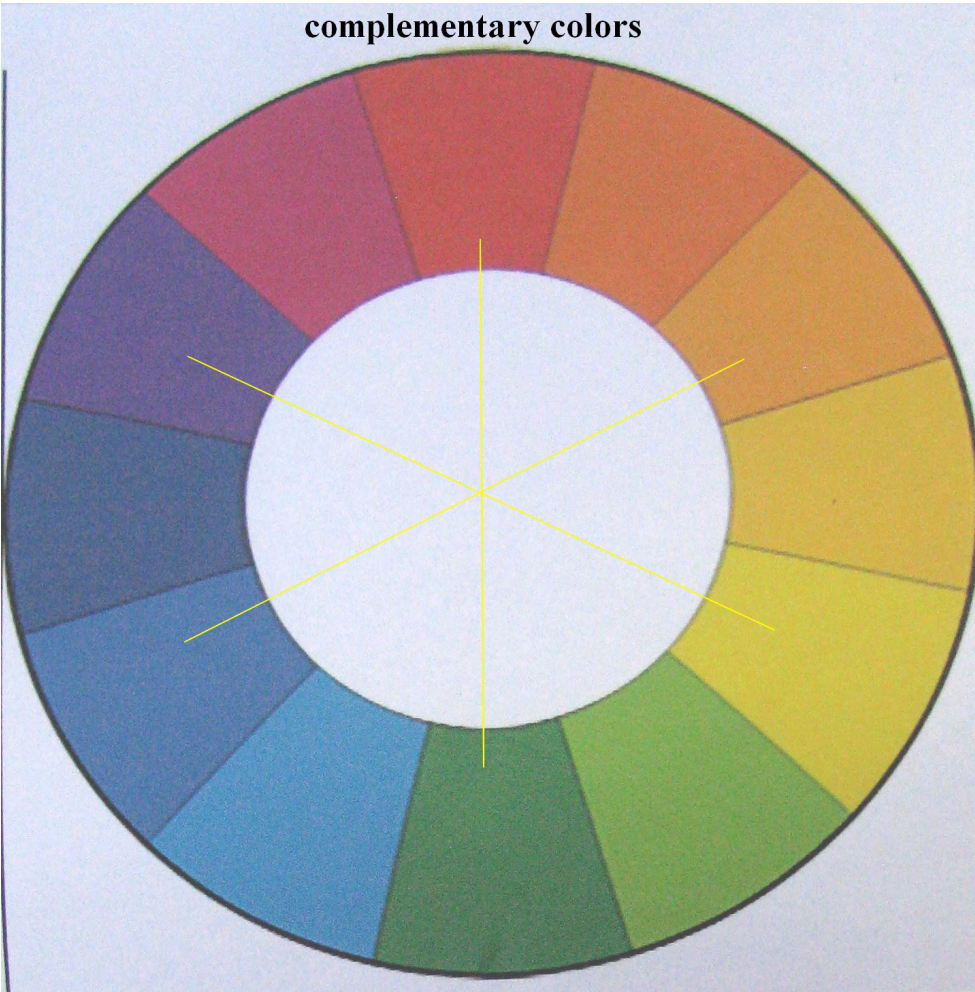


By mixing primary colors and secondary colors, we have tertiary colors, yellow green, yellow orange, blue green, blue violet, red violet and red orange.

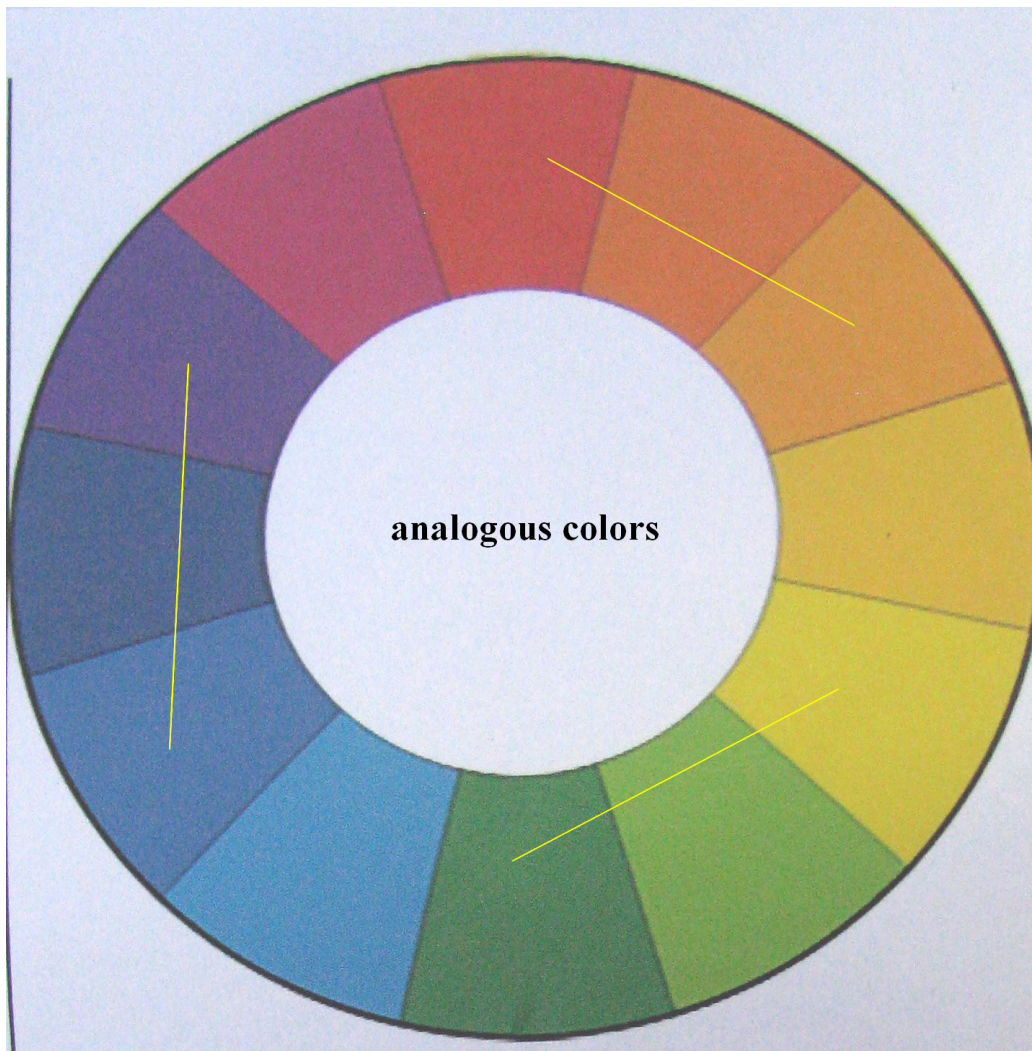


The colors opposite to each other on the color wheel are called complementary. Red and green, blue and orange, violet and yellow, etc.

complementary colors



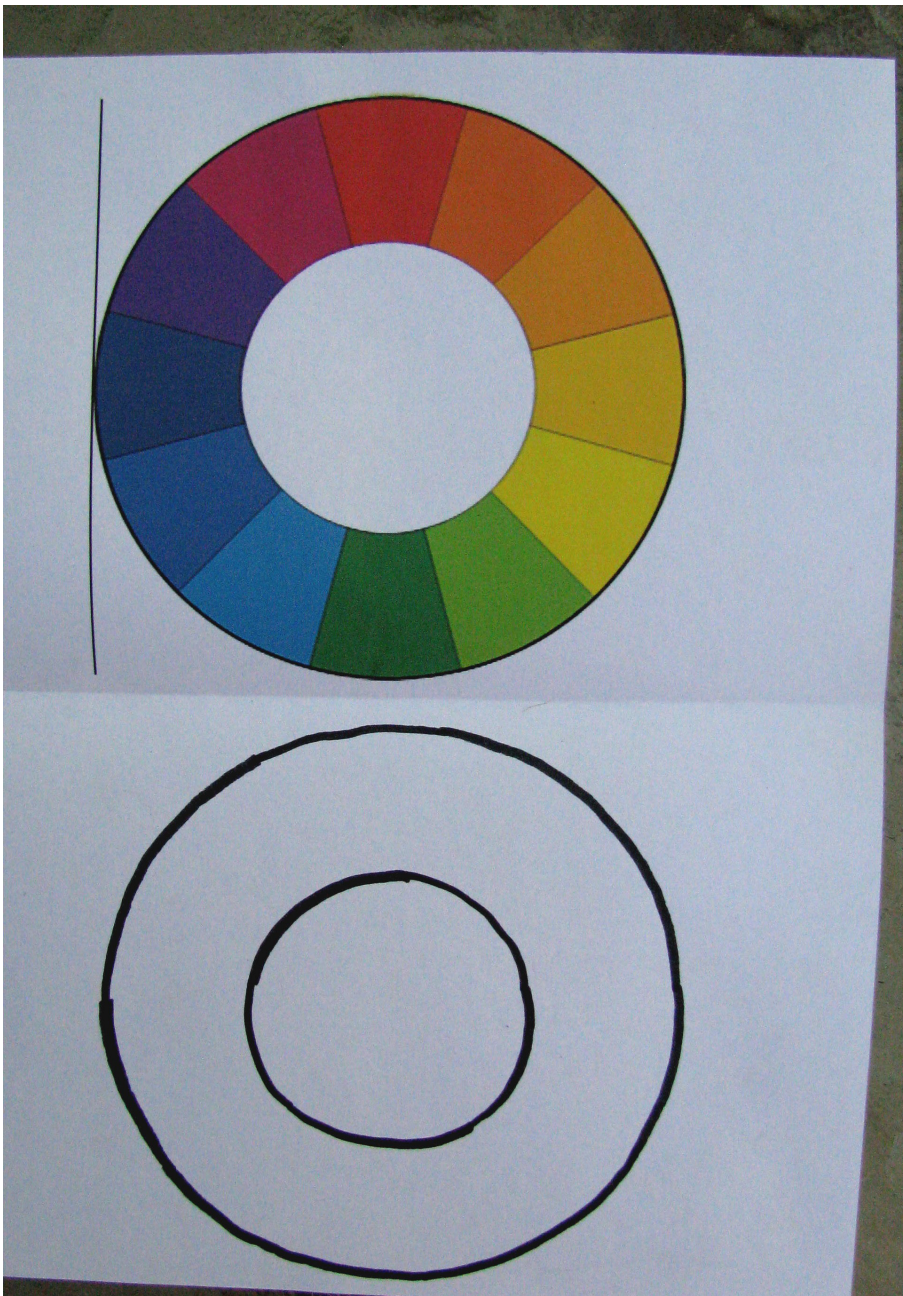
The colors next to each other on the color wheel are called analogous.



All the colors from red to the yellow green on the color wheel are called warm colors. All colors from blue to violet blue are called cold colors. This is simple to remember.

The reds and yellows remind us of sun and fire, colors of summer. The blues remind us of snow and ice, cold colors of winter.

Now let's cut and color construction paper for our own color wheel.



You may wish to print the color wheel on half printing page and trace another color wheel for filling with construction paper cutouts.





Some of the colors we need to color with colored pencils.





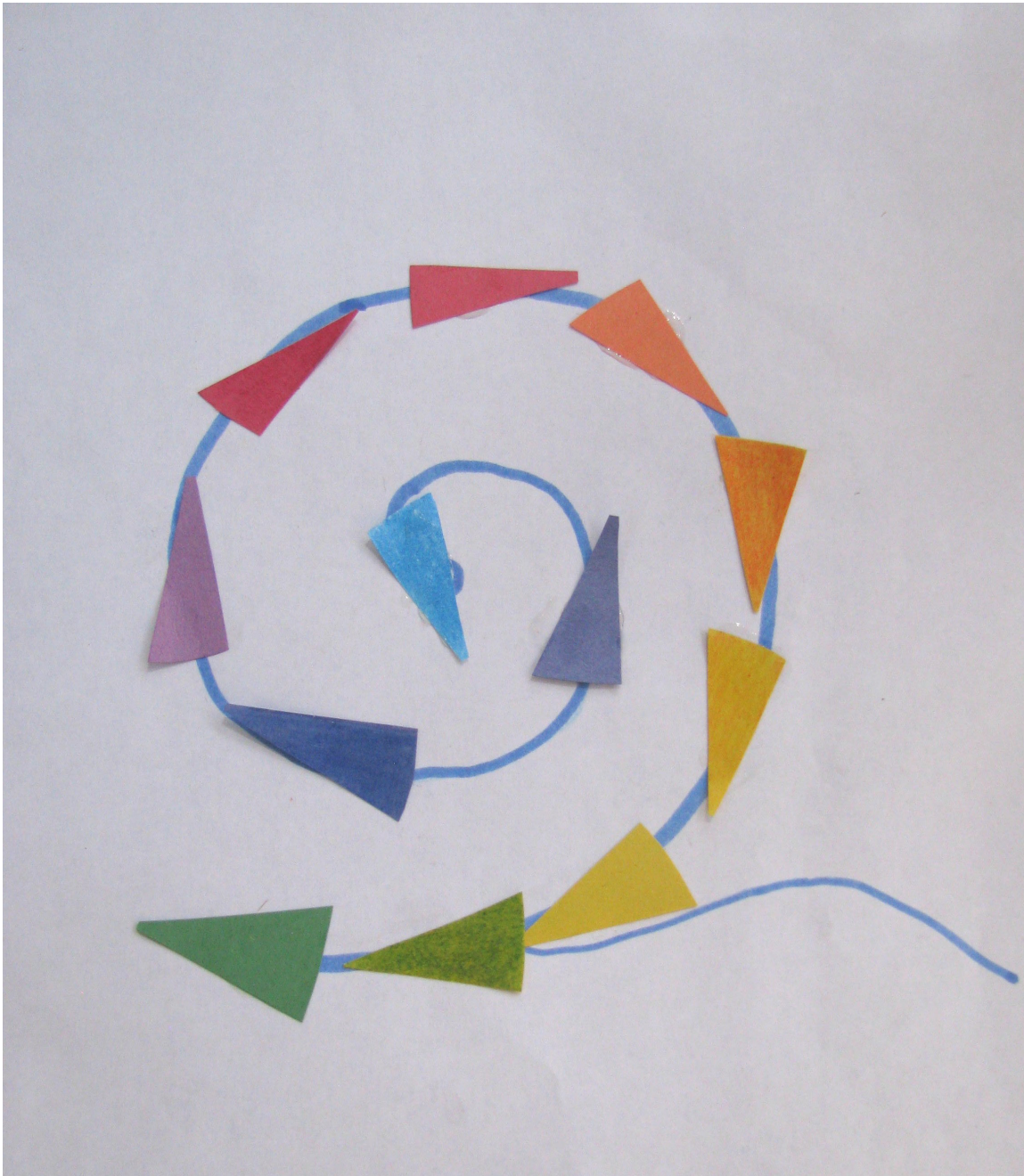


Our color wheel is ready. We can now glue the paper cutouts.

So seeing colors on the color wheel gave me the idea to make our snail of pieces of colored paper following the color wheel.

Here is my snail.





You can do any design of your snail inspired by Matisse using the color wheel as help or just using your idea of a snail.

Picasso's Dove of peace

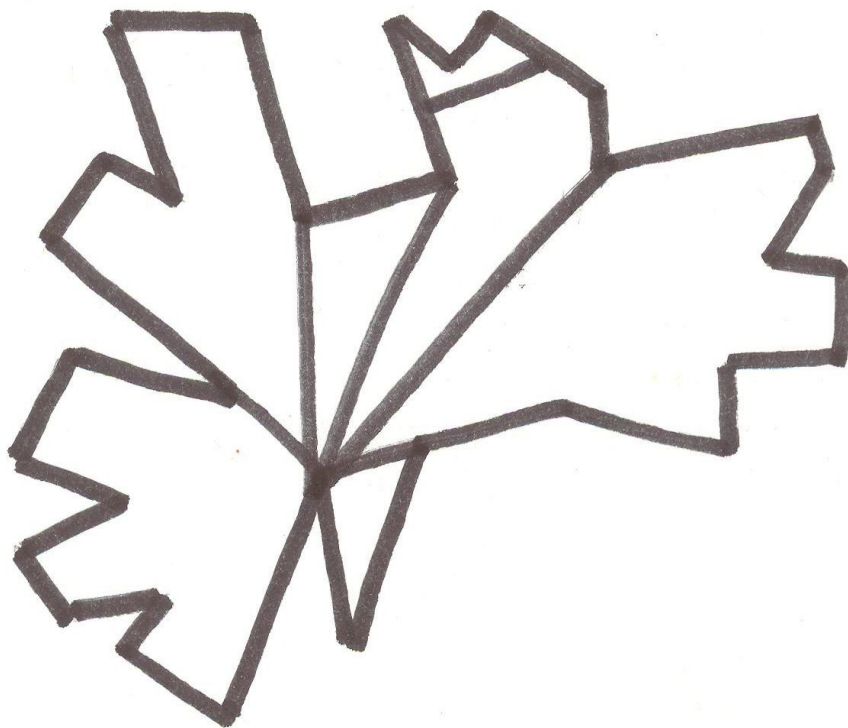
Observing Picasso's **Dove of peace** I came up with two ideas.



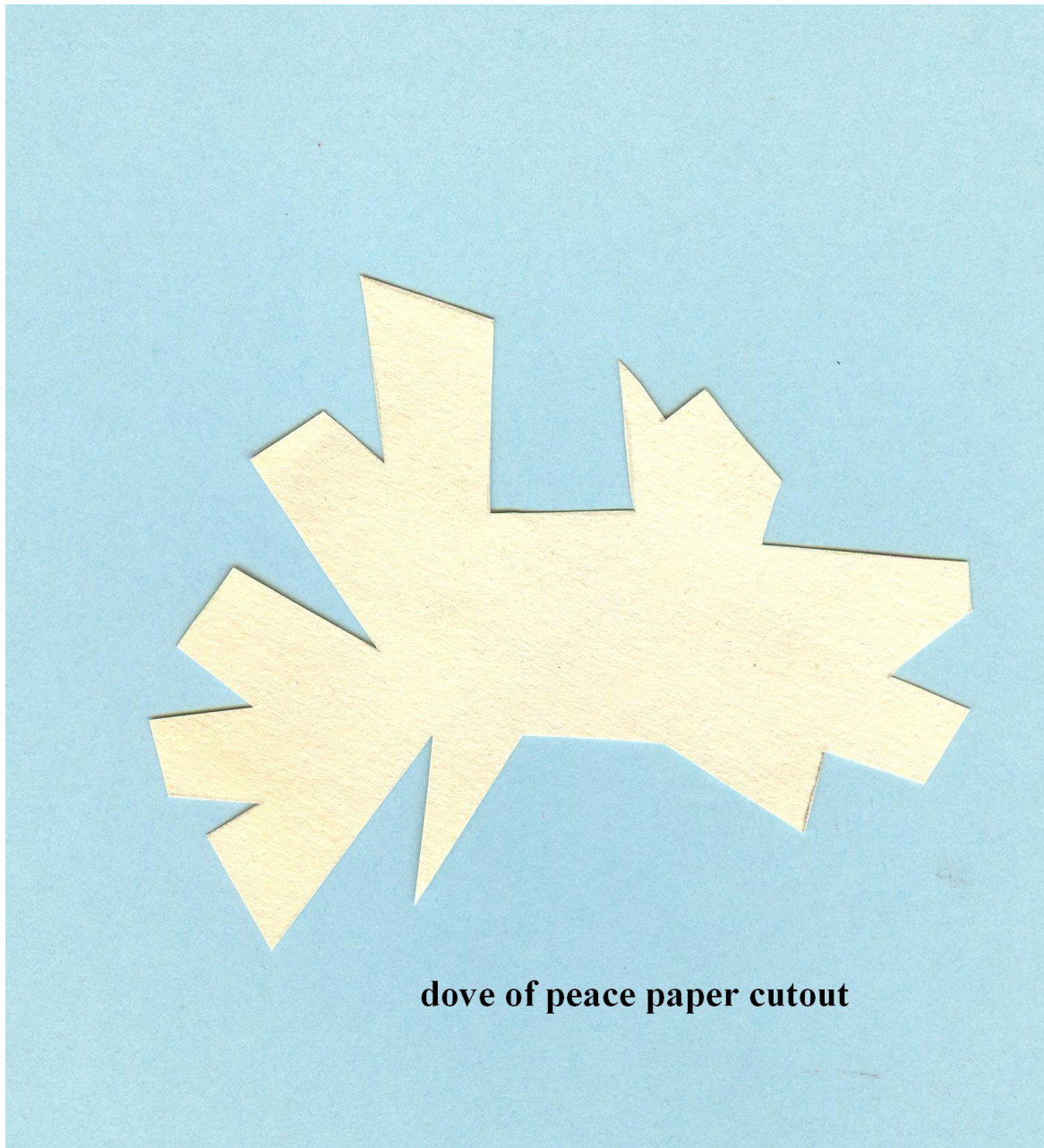
First I traced Picasso's dove and cut out from white paper, glued on blue construction paper and added some easter grass and a paper heart.



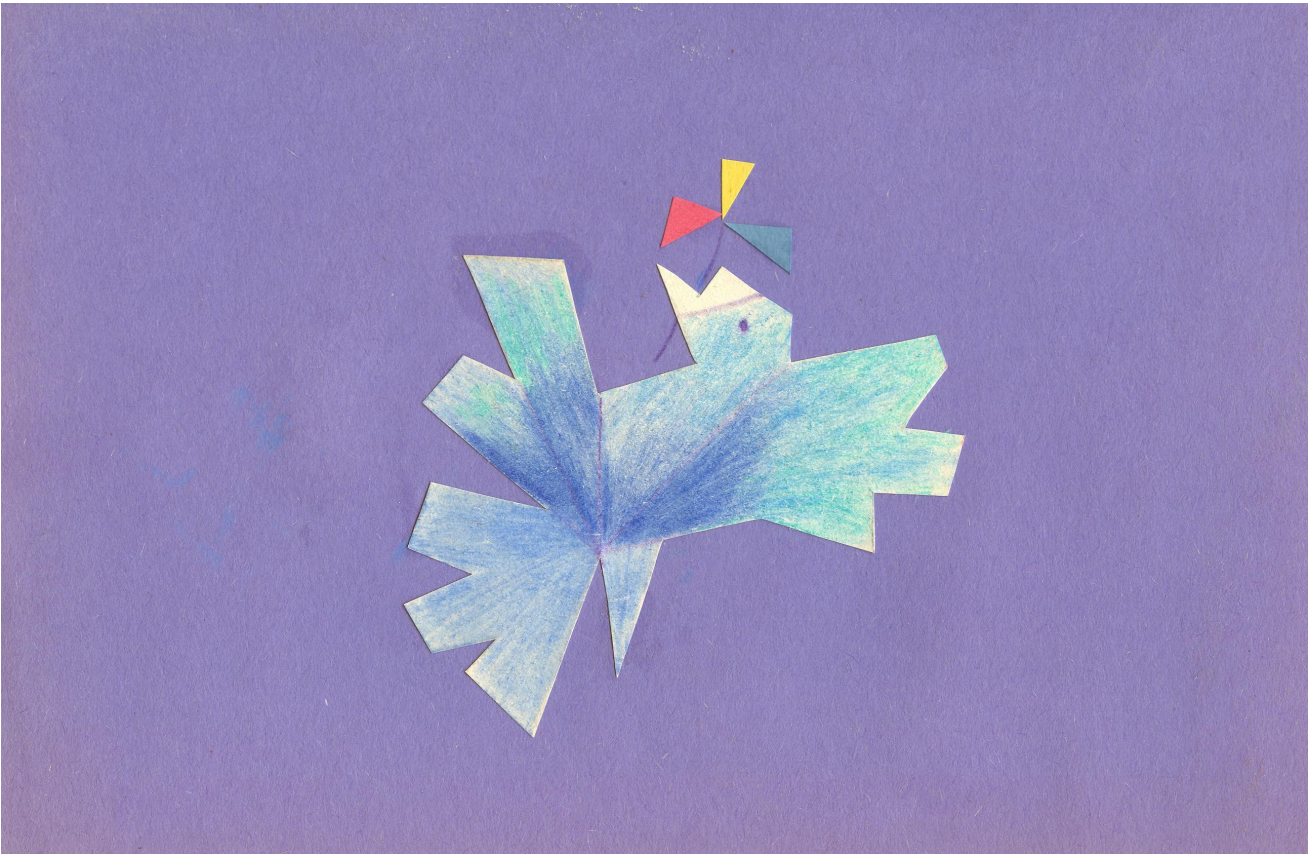
Then I said to myself that I want to draw a cubist dove. So following the dove of peace by Picasso I drew my own cubist dove. I cutout white construction paper and then glued on blue construction paper. Next I colored with colored pencils my dove.



Picasso inspired dove of peace template. Print or trace.



Here I colored my dove cutout with Crayola Colored pencils.



For the flower I added the primary colors paper cutouts.

These art projects can be done again and again in many ways and every child will have new ideas for art cards and collage art. This is in the spirit of modern art, Cubism, and the genius of Picasso to have endless ways of creating, by arranging and re-arranging the cutouts, the colors, the shapes of the design.

Let's remember the Fauvism also called Wild beasts. With wild colors we can create an fauvist dove from Crayola construction paper or other brands of bright color paper.

Part II

Now we can see how paintings and works of art having the same theme or subject group together in five genres. A genre is a group of works of art having the same subject. For example all paintings showing heads and human figures or animals form a genre called portraiture. So these are: portrait paintings, landscape paintings, still life paintings, narrative paintings and everyday life paintings.

Let's take a look at each of these genres. After a short presentation with examples of artworks from old masters we will try recreate in the form of art cards some of their masterpieces or make original collages and wall hangings.

Chapter 4

Portrait paintings

Portrait painting or portraiture as a genre of painting depicts people, also pets and animals, mythological or fantasy figures. It is one of the oldest genres of painting. Artists painted portraits in all styles, and in all historical periods. In the old days people used to sit in an artist studio for their portrait to be painted; this means artists used live models in times when photography was not invented. This practice still exists today when artists can choose to paint after photos mostly. In art schools and academies art students are trained to paint after live models.

One of greatest masters of portraiture in the history of art was Rembrandt van Rijn (born 1606- died 1669). Rembrandt lived in The Netherlands and he studied art with two Dutch masters. When he was 18 years old he opened his own studio in Amsterdam teaching students the art of portraiture.

Here is a portrait of a girl titled “The girl in a picture frame”, 1641. Notice the realism of the hands as well as the expression of the girl looking at us as if she wanted to say something any minute.



Another outstanding portrait by Rembrandt is that of a boy, probably his son, Titus as a child. The sweet smile and tender features bring joy and calm to the viewer. The portrait is unfinished as the right arm, holding probably a pet, shows.



Rembrandt, Portrait of a boy, 1655

Rembrandt painted about 90 portraits of himself, being the only artist to leave us such a great number of self-portraits. An artist paints a self-portrait by looking at himself in a mirror.

Here he painted himself at 23 years of age.



Rembrandt, Self portrait with Gorget, 1629, Mauritshuis, The Hague.

Another Dutch master famous for portrait painting was Johannes Vermeer (born 1632-died 1675.

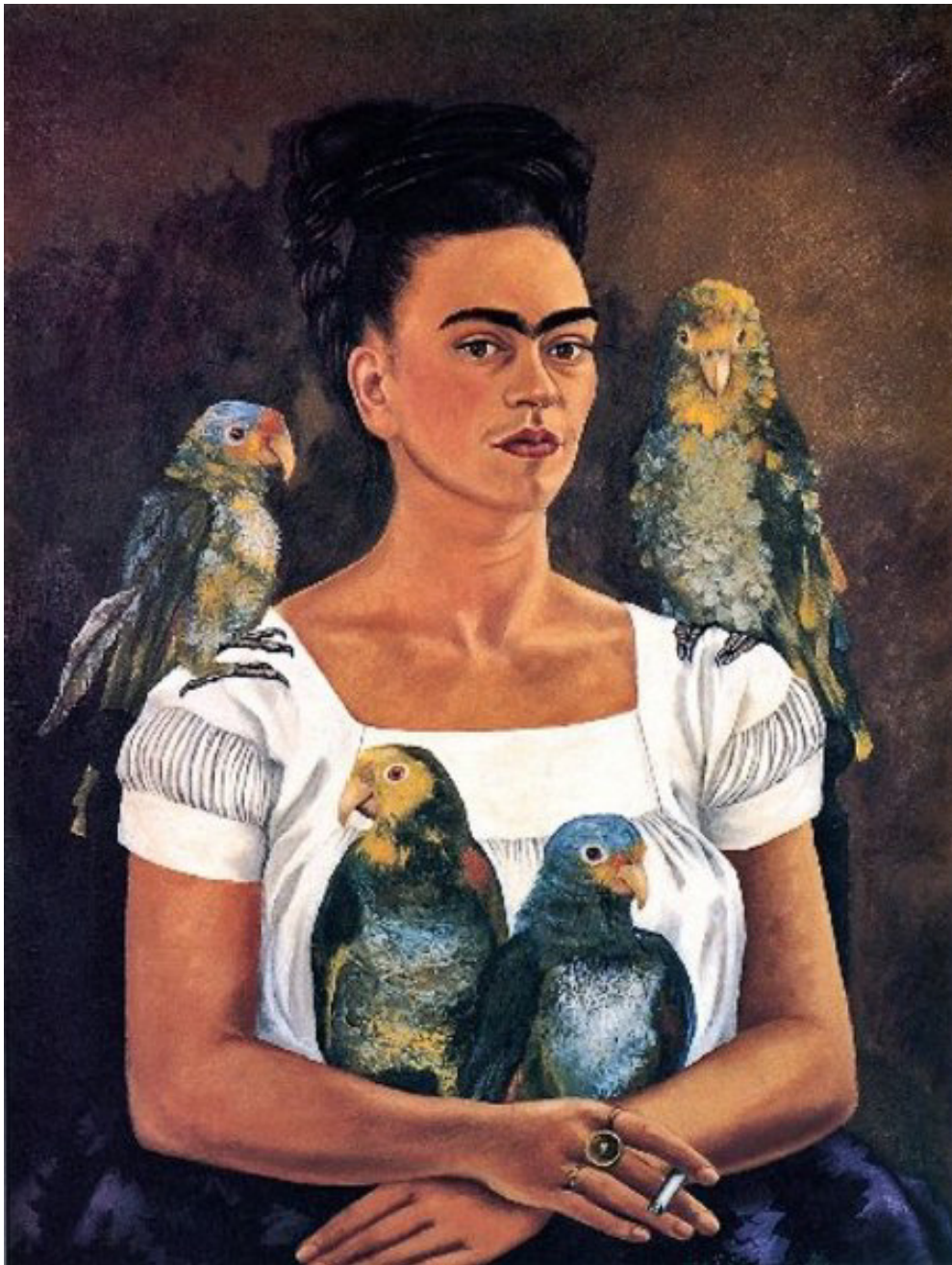
What is considered to be Vermeer's masterpieces is a painting of a girl wearing a turban and a pearl earring. Vermeer's painting style is realist and his technique stresses the play of light and shadow. You can notice the spot of light by which the earring is depicted, the light on the collar, the lips, the eyes of the girl.



Johannes Vermeer, The girl with a pearl earring, 1667, Mauritshuis, The Hague

Another famous artist who painted over 50 self-portraits was the Mexican painter, Frida Kahlo, (born 1907- died 1954). At the age of 16 while being in the school of medicine in Mexico City, Frida had a bus accident that left her bedridden for three months. She started painting in bed using a special easel. She was left for the rest of her life disabled and in great pain. She had over 30 operations.

Here we have a realist self-portrait in which Frida depicts herself and her many parrots.



Frida Kahlo, Me and my parrots, 1941

In many of her self-portraits, Frida paints herself injured, showing emotion and her sufferance, her sadness along with elements of fantasy and nightmare (bad dreams) due to her condition. This style was known to artists who painted fantasy and nightmarish scenes, and it is called **surrealism**.

Like in this painting showing Frida as a deer, injured by arrows and bleeding.



Frida Kahlo, The Little Deer, 1946.

Frida Kahlo is one of the most known and admired women artists not only in Mexico but in the whole world.

Now we are going to make a self-portrait (girl or boy), a clown's portrait and a pet portrait.

Felt and collage portraits

The artist boy

This can be you if you are a boy.



In the drawing above I give you an idea of my portrait.

The template I am using.



You can use any colors for the skin or hair. Also for the T-shirt and shorts.



Cutting my pieces.



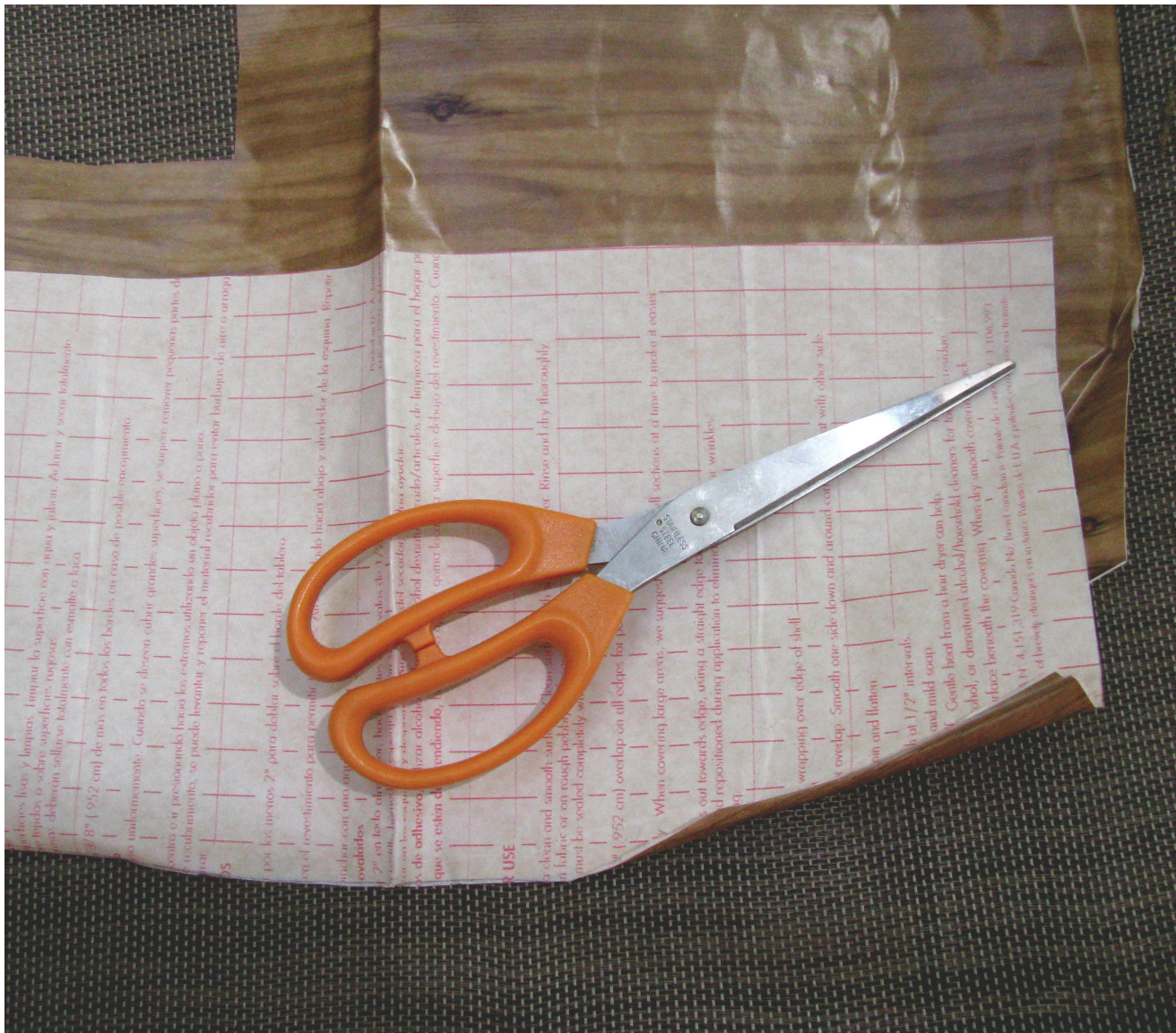
Preparing my frame.



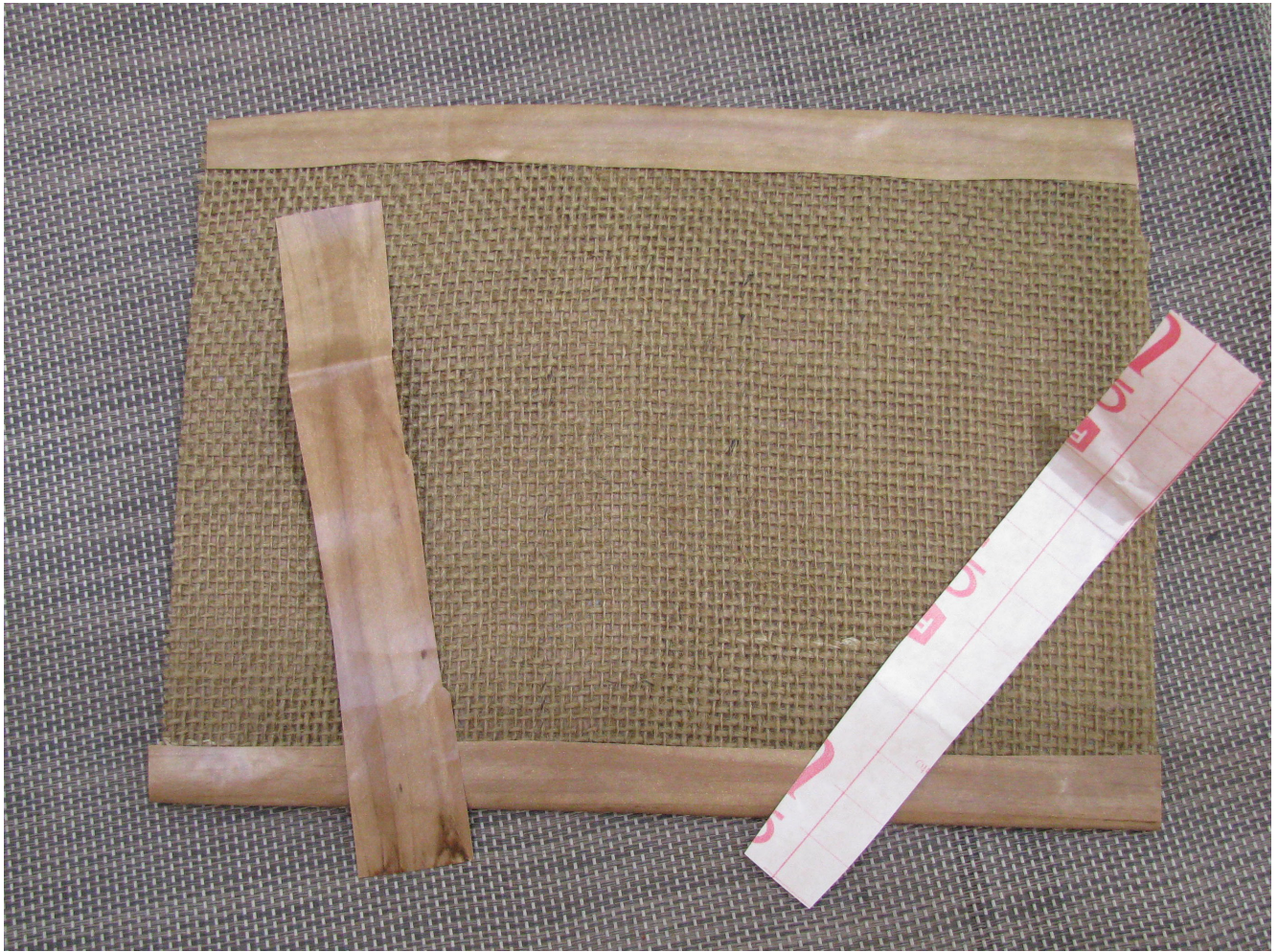
The burlap needs to be glued on the cardboard.



Trim the margins.



Using stripes of adhesive vinyl.



Here I have a larger frame to fit my portrait in it. Before fixing the pieces with glue I arrange them to see how it will look. The painting that the boy carries you can draw with Crayola markers.

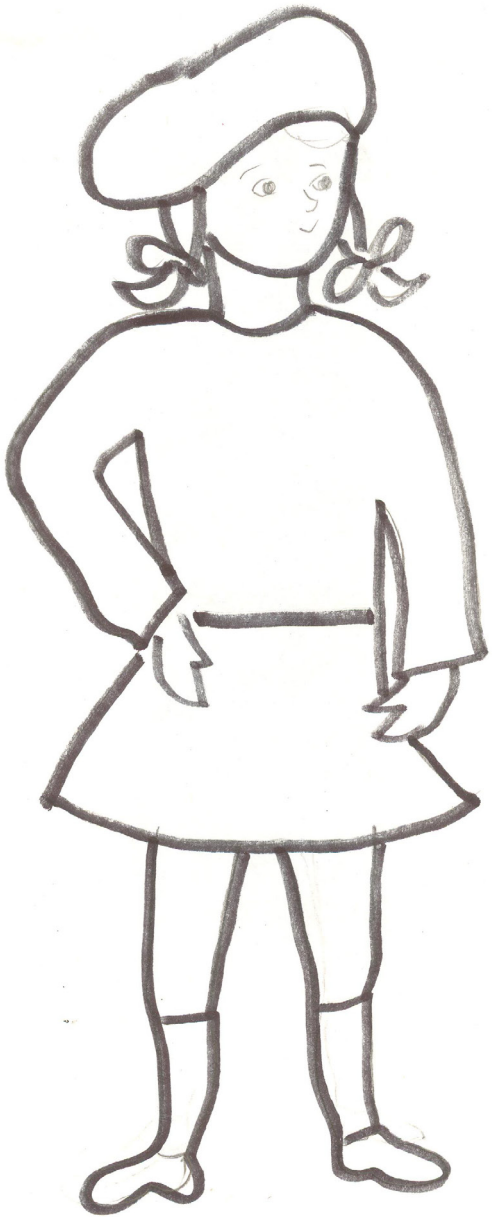


And now all glued in place.



The artist girl

This is the template you can modify. Like short hair or skin color.

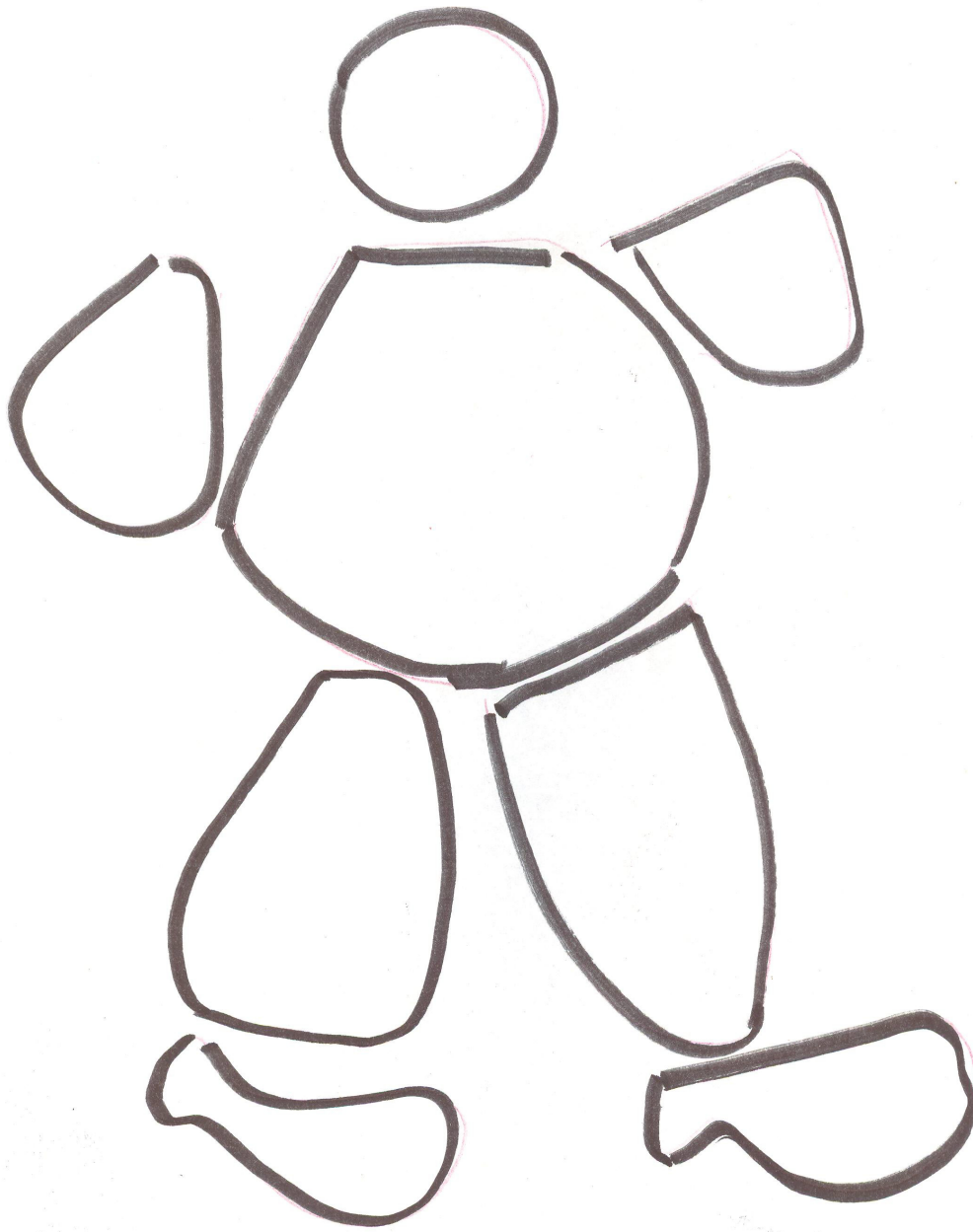


And here it is ready.



The Clown

The template can serve as a guide but you can add your ideas for a motley clown costume.



Above is the template for cutouts.

For this project I used: felt, buttons, mini pompoms, Easter grass, colored paper.

We will also need: scissors, glue, burlap, adhesive vinyl, cardboard.



To the felt pieces I am adding some Easter grass for the hair and mini pompoms.



Paper hearts and buttons can be also used.



I added a tie for hanging.

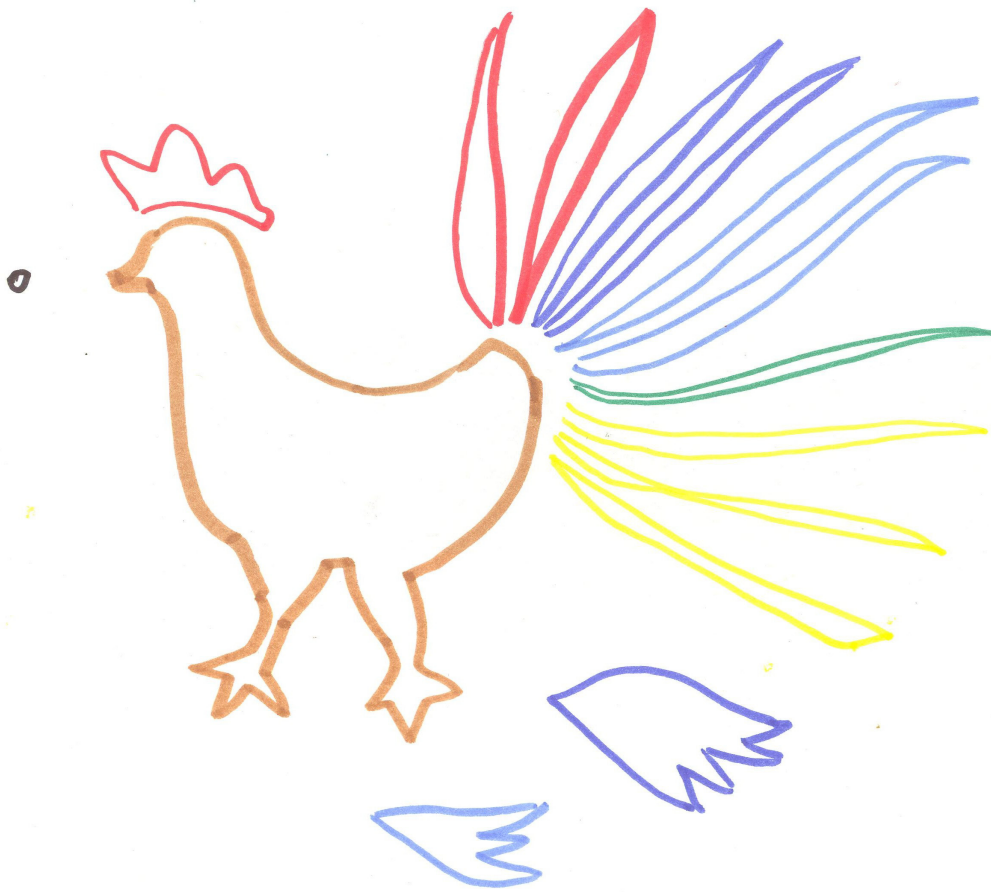


Here my wall hanging of a clown is ready.



Pet portrait - a rooster

I chose to create a rooster's portrait for being so colorful.



You freely cut your pieces from felt.



Now here I glued the pieces on burlap. My rooster portrait is ready.



Chapter 5

Still life painting

Still life is one of the four genres of painting. A genre is a group of paintings sharing the same theme and subjects.

What do we call still life?

Still life is a name given to paintings of objects of everyday use which may be either natural (food, flowers, plants, rocks, or shells) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewelry, coins, pipes and so on) usually set on a table, shelf, window sill in a room.

Many artists dedicate their paintings to still life subjects. Still lifes are usually painted from life. That is the artist arranges on a table some fruit, flowers, vases, small objects and paints them in his desired style. This genre of painting is very old, found in the tombs of the Egyptians, on the vases of Greek antiquity and on the wall paintings of the Romans.

The country in Europe where this genre flourished was the Netherlands. The Dutch masters had a long tradition of painting still lifes; their skills were passed on to their sons and daughters who were following their parents in painting still life subjects. Another country, in which this genre of painting was preferred by the masters, was Spain.

One of the masters of still life of early times is the French painter, Chardin (born 1699-died 1779).

He dedicated his life to painting of still lifes. His paintings are **realist**. **Realism** is a style of painting in which the things are painting the way we see them in real life.



This painting in oil on canvas is called Copper Cauldron with three eggs, 1734 and can be seen in The Louvre Museum in Paris, France.

Chardin was a **realist** painter, his style depicts the colors, the shapes and texture of objects the way we see them in real life.

Modern painting artists also chose still lifes as part of their subjects.

Let's see some examples of still life paintings by famous modern masters.

Claude Monet (born 1840- died 1926)

The French painter, Monet was the founder of the **Impressionist** style of painting. **Impressionism** took its name after one of Monet's paintings called Impressions, Sunrise.

Monet and other French artists in Paris painted real life objects and landscapes or people with attention to light and movement. The artists did not paint their subjects in a realist style, that is the way it appears in nature. They said that photography can show things the way they are in real life. So the artist can paint his emotions and impressions of a subjects, more vivid colors, more light, movement.



This painting is called Sunflowers, and is an oil on canvas from 1881, the year Picasso was born.

The colors are bright and the flowers seem to dance in the wind. This painting invites us to think of another famous painter of sunflowers, Vincent van Gogh.

Vincent van Gogh (born 1853- died 1890)

Van Gogh was a Dutch master who painted in the **post-Impressionist** style. The **post-Impressionist** style is the style of painting that followed **Impressionism**.

The artists who painted in this style still have some Impressionist techniques but used more freedom.

Van Gogh painted two series of sunflowers still lifes, while he was in Paris, and also in the French city of Arles. His friend Paul Gauguin visited him often at Arles; van Gogh made this series of paintings for Gauguin.



Vase with Twelve sunflowers, oil on canvas, 1889, Philadelphia Museum of Art, United States.

Van Gogh's paintings of still life subjects show the artist's fondness of yellow hues like in this painting of lemons we will study later.



Still life with Lemons on a Plate, oil on canvas, 1887. The original can be found in Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Van Gogh struggled with health problems and died very young at the age of 37.

Van Gogh's friend, Paul Gauguin (born 1848- died 1903) was also a **post-Impressionist** painter.

Paul Gauguin was a French artist whose work had a major influence on both Matisse and Picasso.



Still life with Peaches, oil on canvas 1889. The original can be found in Fogg Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States.

This painting of Gauguin is an example of **Post-Impressionist** style.

Another example of painting a still life of peaches in this style is the oil on canvas of French master, Paul Cezanne.



Paul Cezanne, Dish of peaches, 1894. The original can be found in Oskar Reinhart Collection, in Winterthur, Switzerland.

Paul Cezanne (born 1839– died 1906) was a **post-Impressionist** French master who also had a great influence on Matisse and Picasso.

Cezanne painted a great number of still lifes with fruit, mainly apple still lifes. In this painting he used complementary colors like reds and greens but also analogous colors like greens and blues.

Now let's see an **Impressionist** painting of peaches by a great impressionist French master, Pierre Auguste Renoir.



Still life with peaches, oil on canvas, 1899. The original belongs to a private collection.

The painting uses complementary colors like green and red but the warm colors dominate the painting. The tablecloth and the background with orange hues give bright tones and a cheerful atmosphere to the painting.

Pierre Auguste Renoir (born 1841- died 1919) is the most important French **Impressionist** artist. His paintings display bright colors and light, his portraits, landscapes and still lifes are warm and pleasant to the view. He was eager to learn from the masters and he traveled to Madrid to see Spanish masters original works in el Prado museum; and then he traveled to Italy's art capitals, Florence and Rome. Renoir painted a great number of paintings even when his health limited his capacity to hold a brush. The last 20 years of his life he struggled with rheumatoid arthritis, was bound to a wheelchair and his fingers were paralyzed.

Pierre Auguste Renoir remains of the most known artist of all times, his style was an inspiration and model for many art students and masters.

A very geometric style of painting invented by Picasso and Georges Braque was **Cubism**. Georges Braques was a famous French painter and sculptor (born 1882- died 1963).

Here is an early painting by Georges Braque, Napkin, knife and pears, 1908, oil on canvas, Barnes Foundation, Lincoln University, Merion, USA



Influenced by **Cubism** and its abstract art, Georgia O'Keeffe is a good example of American still life artist. Georgia O'Keeffe (born 1887- died 1986) is one of the most important American female painters. She was the first woman artist to have her own exhibition at New York Museum of Modern Art.

This painting in oil on canvas from 1921, it is named Two pears.

It shows Georgia's personal style, a blend of American realism and modernism.



Georgia O’Keeffe became of the only woman artist in America who has her own museum, and a respected painter.

When, with the age she almost lost her sight and could not paint she remained active as an artist and created pencil and charcoal drawings and also learned to make clay pottery.

The art projects that I invite you to do together are re-creations of paintings by three major artists: Van Gogh, Paul Gauguin, Georgia O’Keeffe.

Van Gogh' "Still life with lemons on a plate" art card



We are going to make a torn paper art card after Van Gogh's painting **"Still Life with Lemons on a plate"**.

You will need: yellow construction paper, scissors, glue, colored pencils.

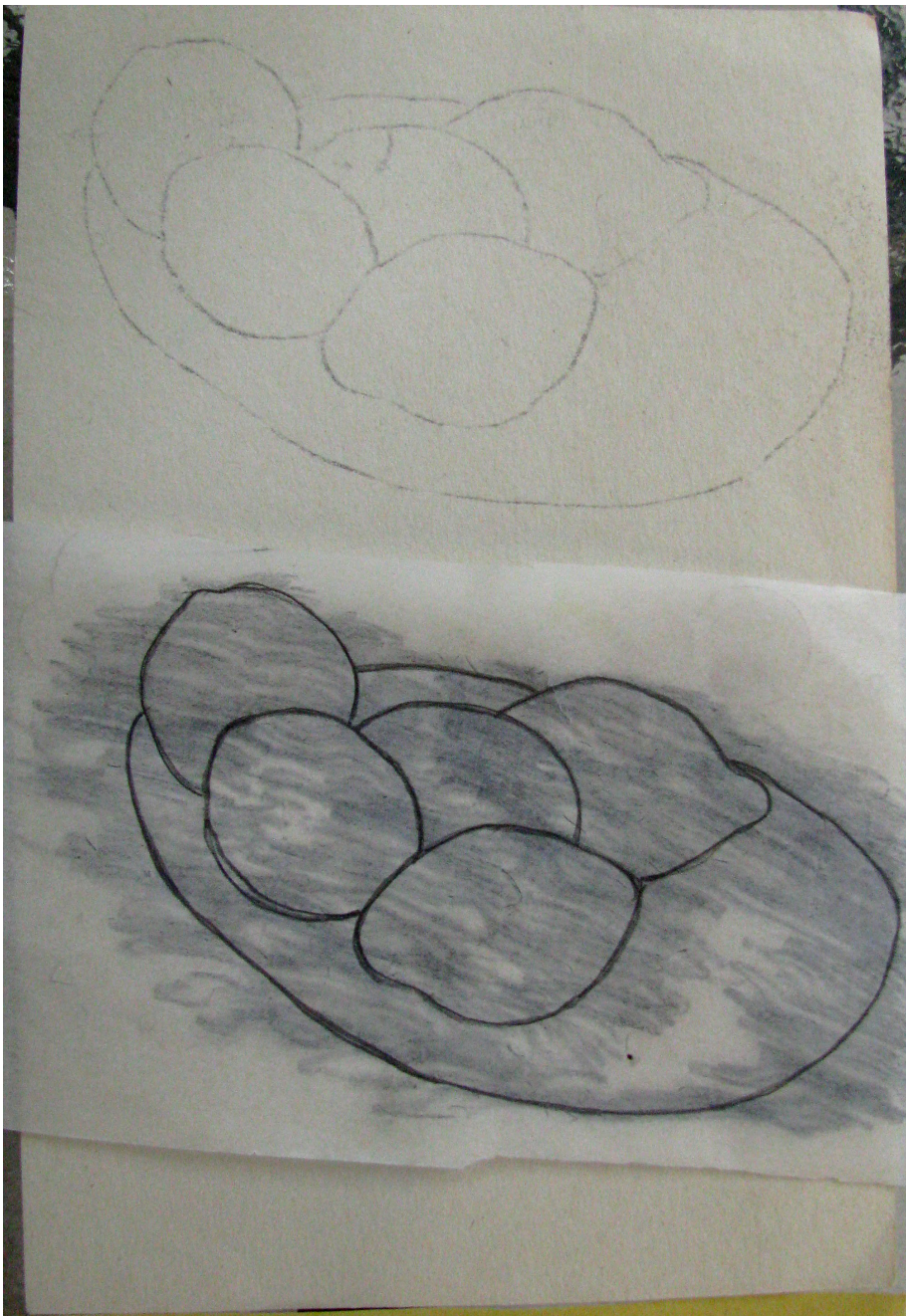
For this project you need to print the picture of Van Gogh lemons on a plate on half printing page or trace it.



Here I am using tracing paper,



I transferred the copy on white construction paper.

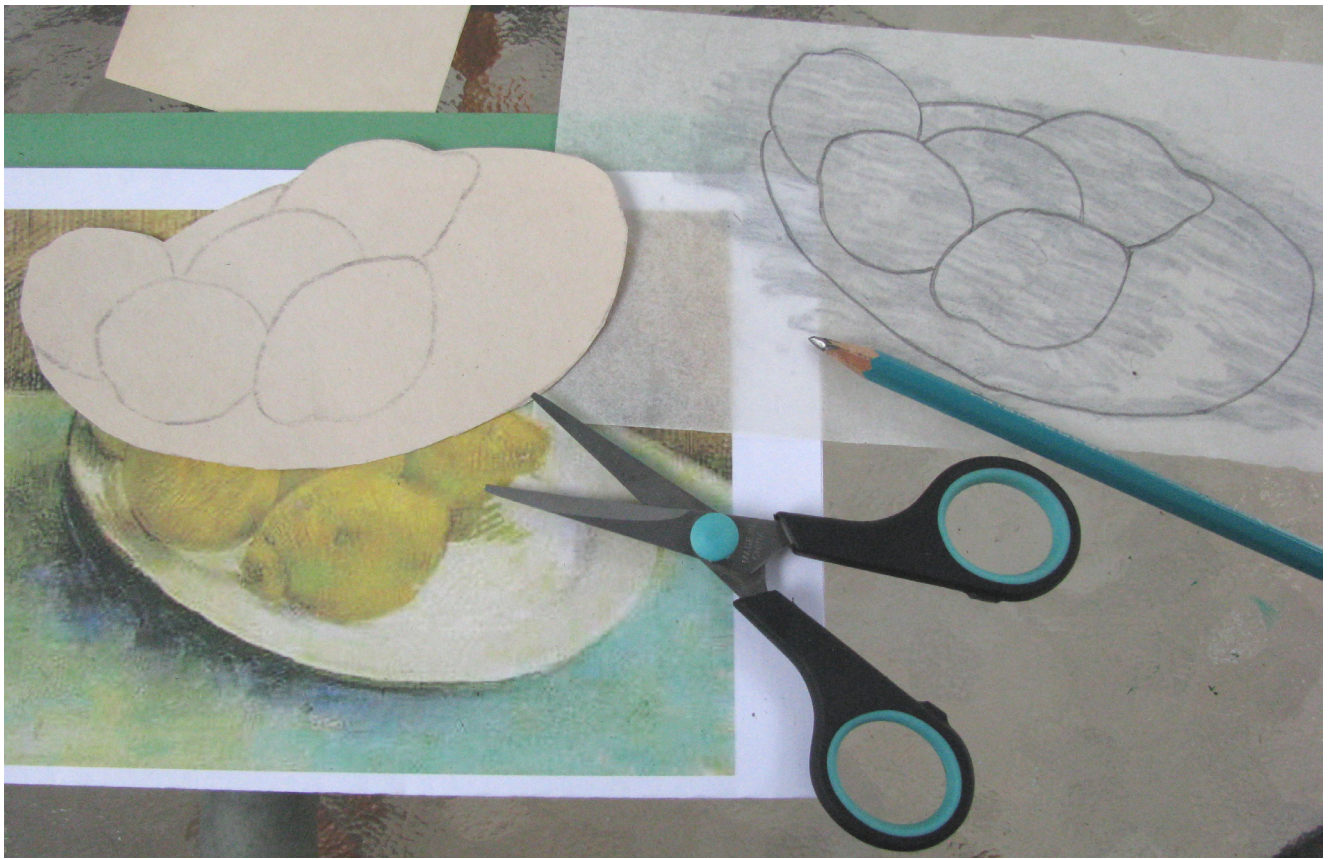


We are preparing the yellow torn pieces from construction paper.



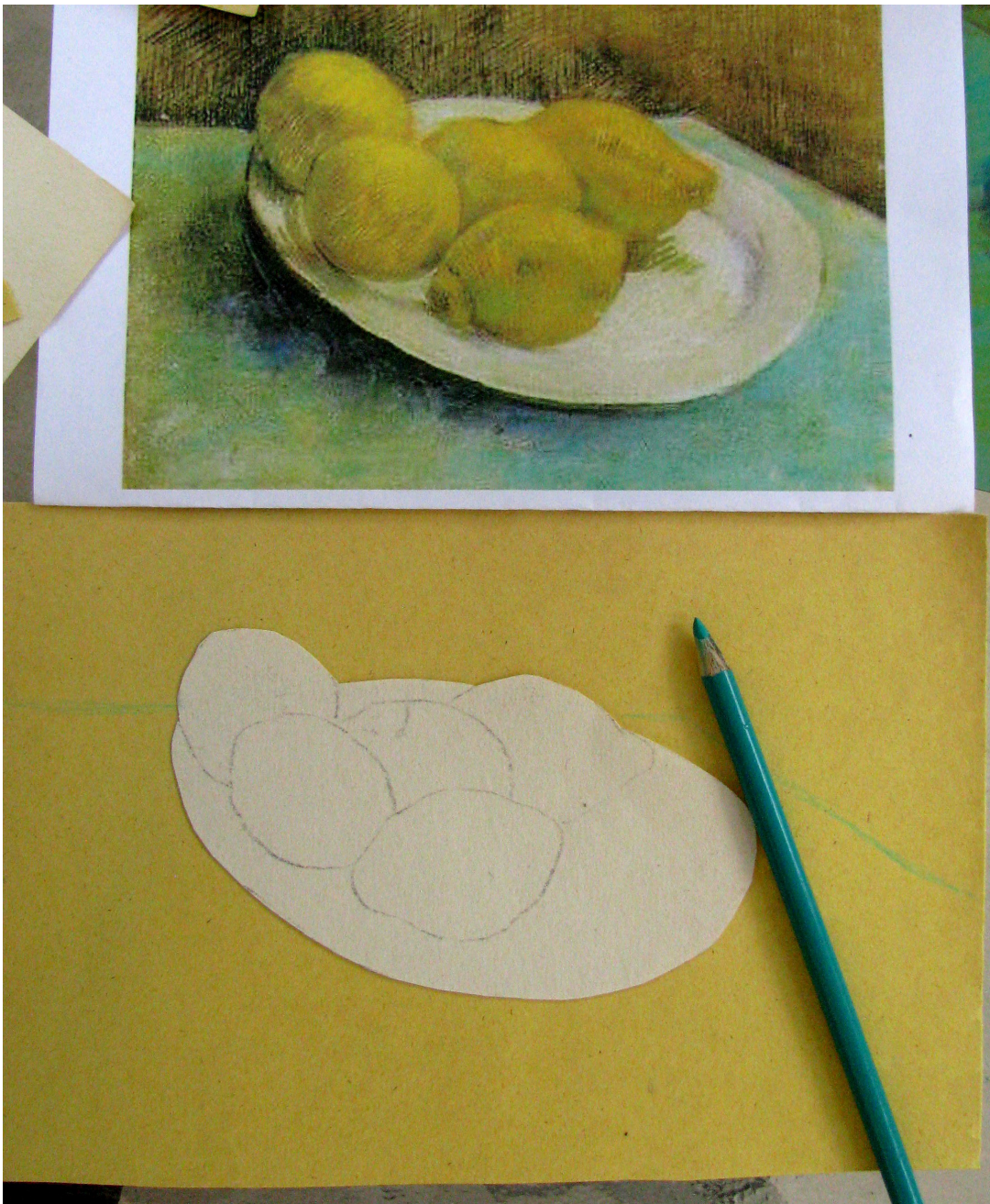
Here I am cutting out the shape of the plate with lemons.





We will need yellow construction paper for the card that we can fold in two.

The cutout of the plate with lemons we carefully arrange like in the painting, tracing the table lines with green colored pencils.



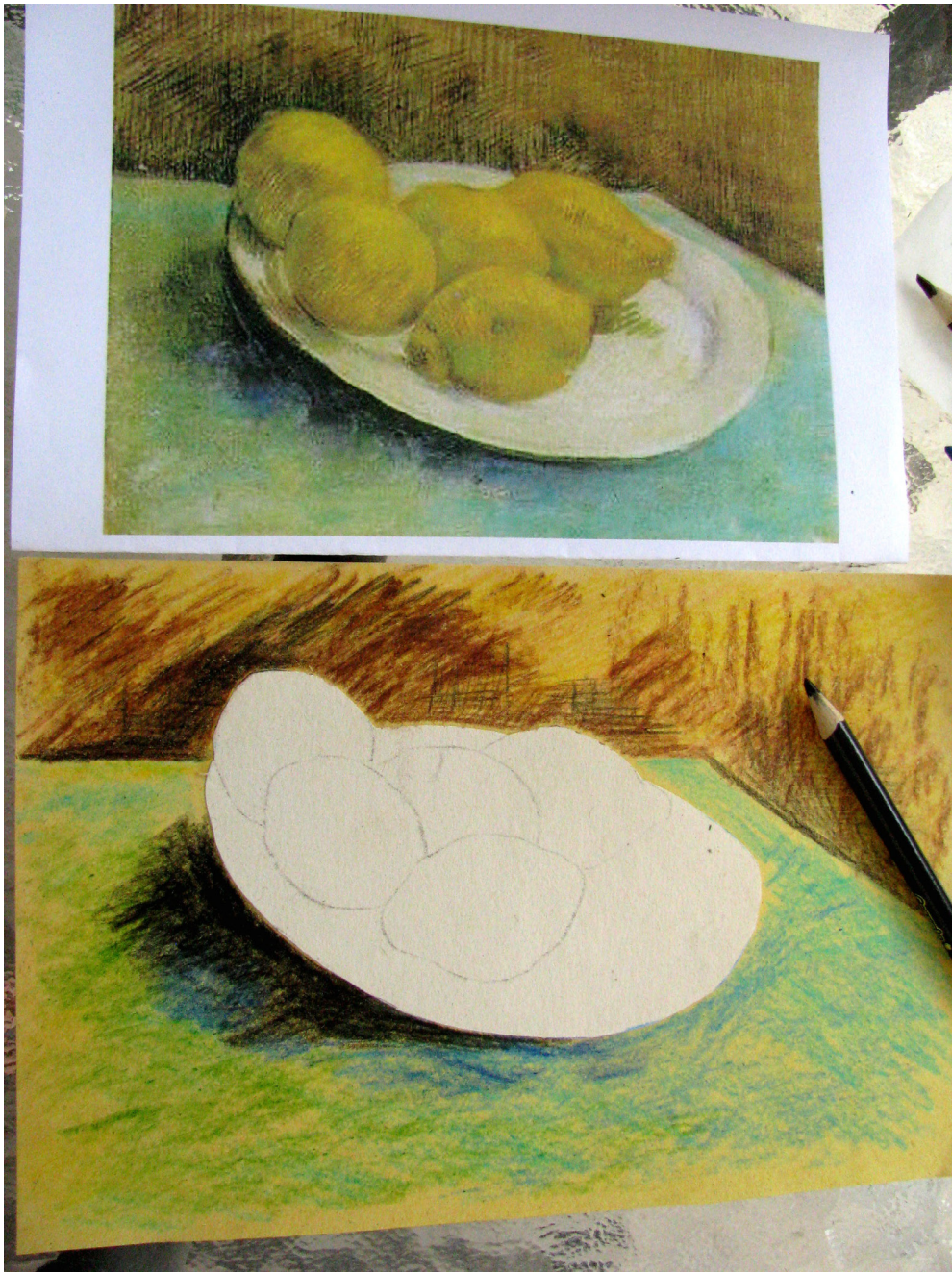
Now we can glue our plate in the spot guided by the green lines.



Here I started coloring the table and wall using Crayola colored pencils.



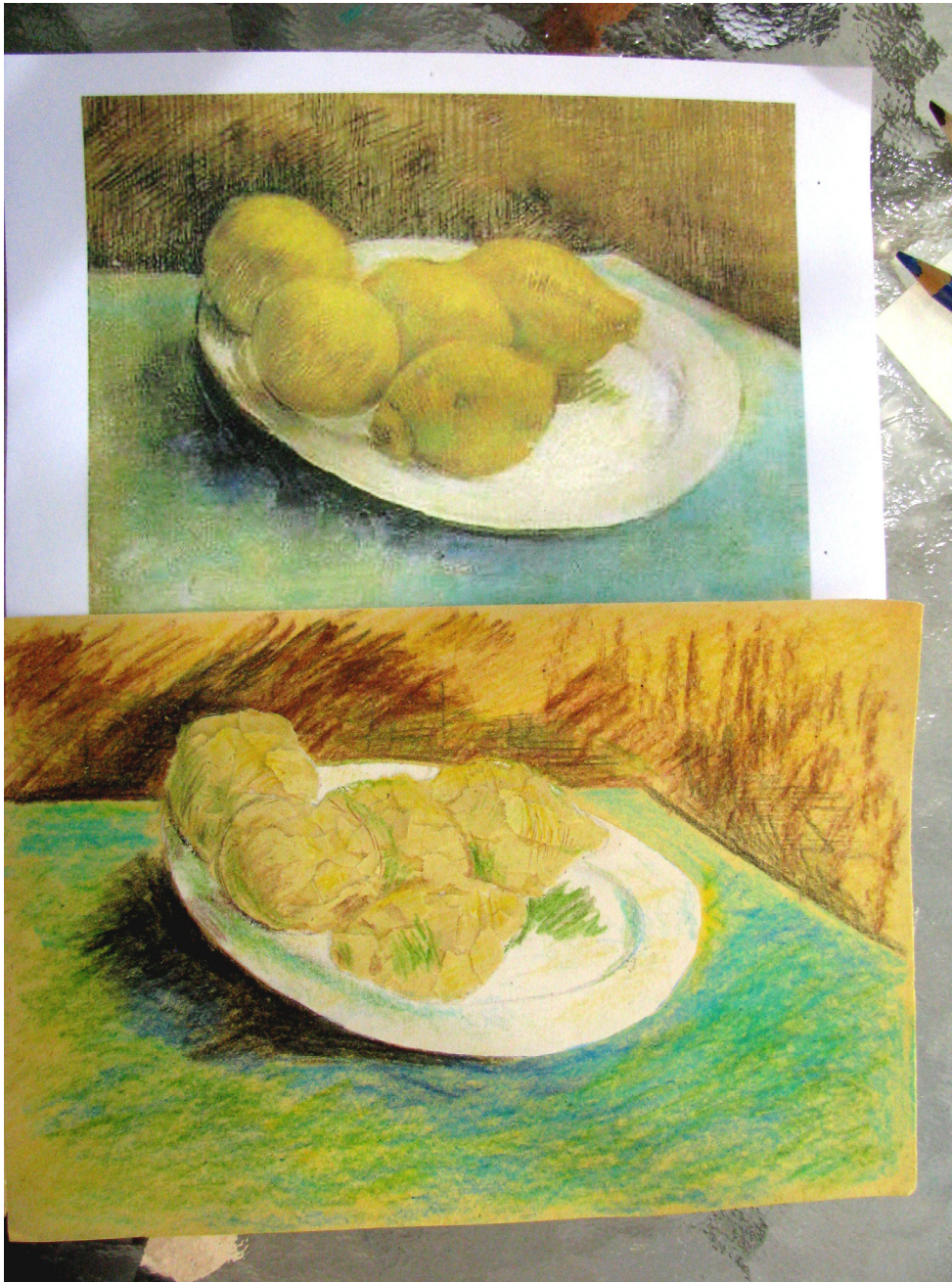
Here I finished the background.



We start now to glue the torn paper on the shape of the lemons. You can glue by overlapping the small bits of paper.



After all lemons are in place we add the shadows of blue-green on the torn paper and on the plate.



Here, our art card after Van Gogh is ready.

You can sign it if you like, send it to friends or keep it in your portfolio.



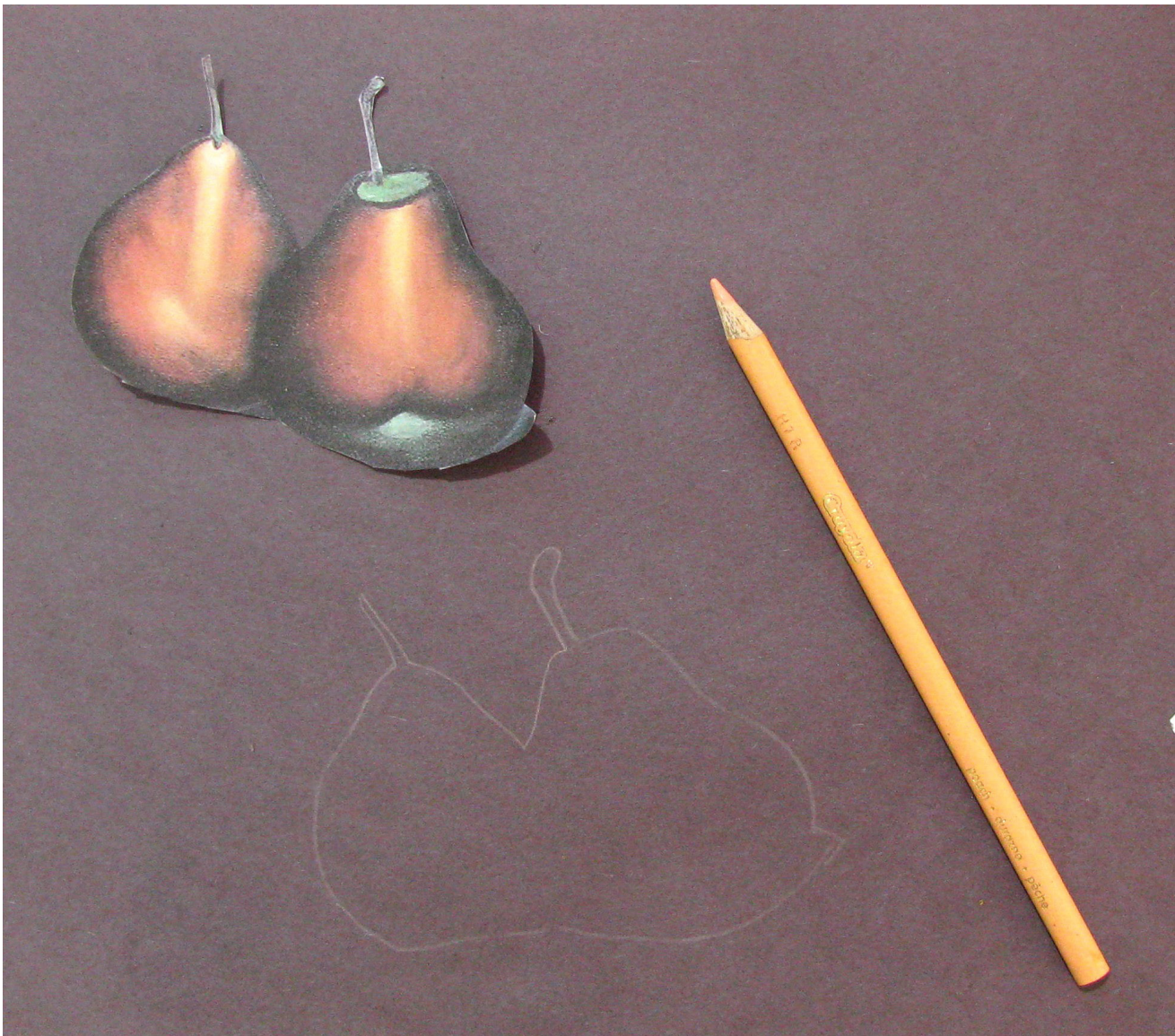
Georgia O'Keeffe's Two Pears



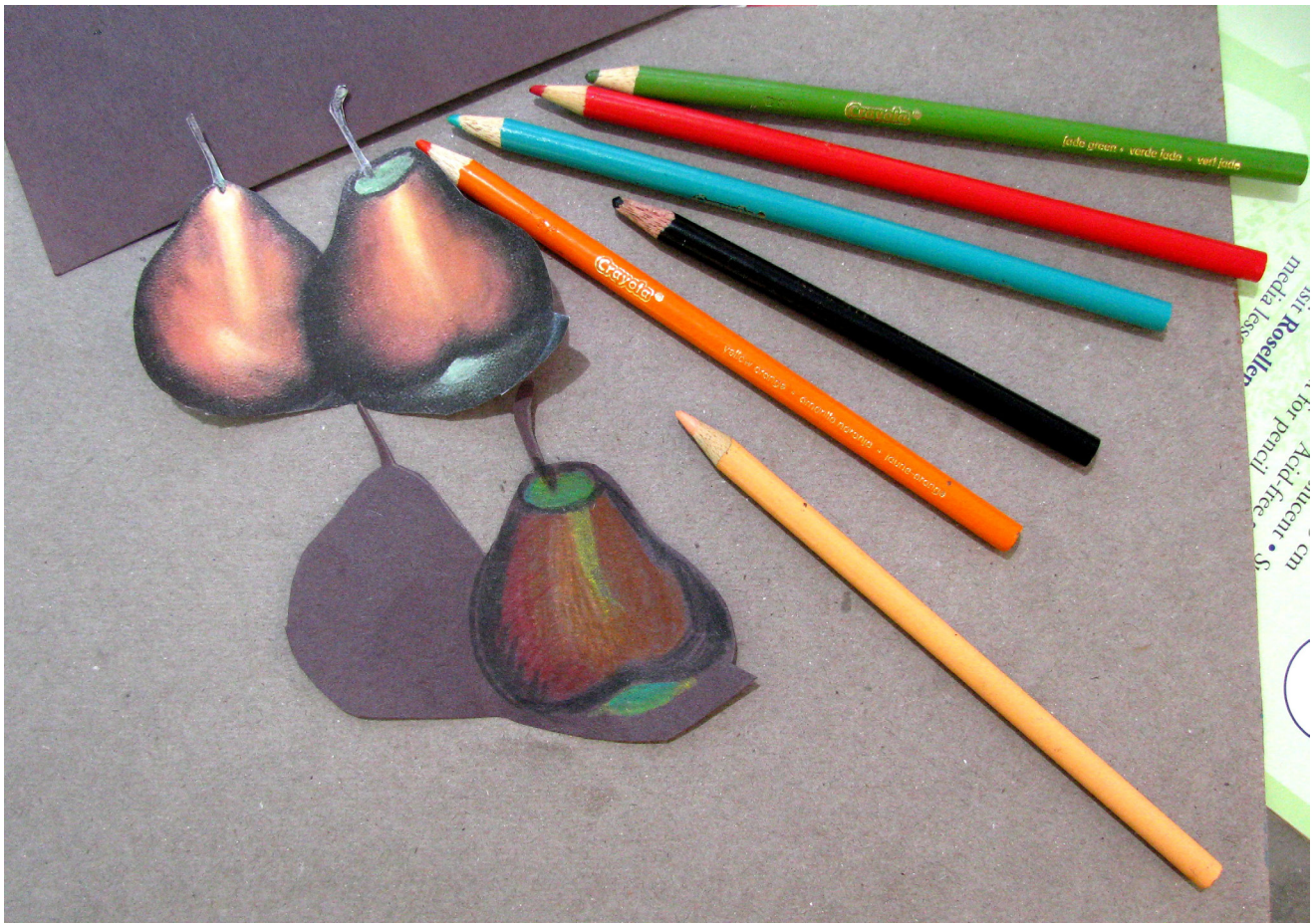
For this project we will need: black, white, green colored paper, colored pencils, glue, and scissors.

We start by printing the picture of Georgia's pears on half printing page.

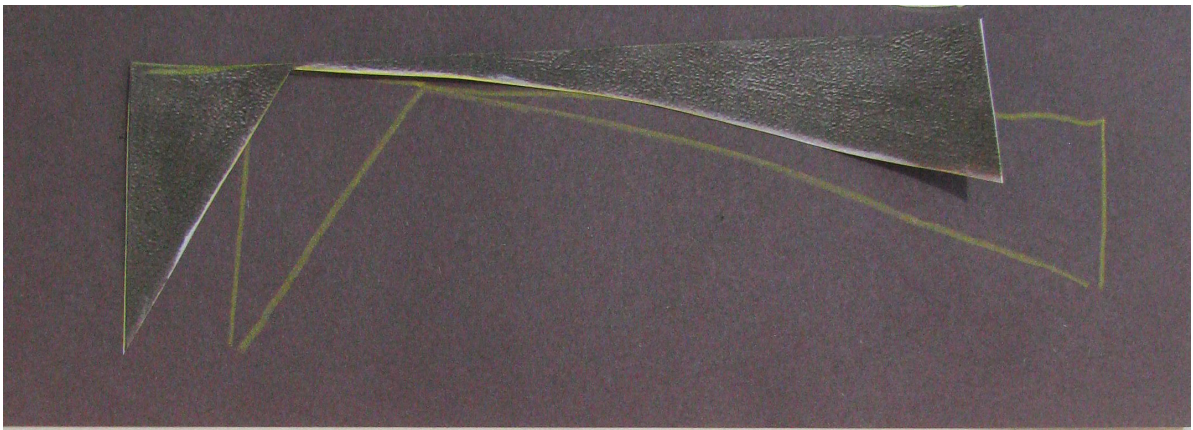
Here I cutout the pears and I am tracing them on black construction paper.



Observing carefully Georgia's colors I am coloring with colored pencils my black cutouts.



Using the cutout from Georgia's painting I am tracing them on black and white construction paper.



I am arranging now the cutouts from Georgia's painting on a folded green construction paper that will be my art card.



Here I glued first the white construction paper cutout.

I am now tracing the shape of my pears.



I can glue now my colored pears.

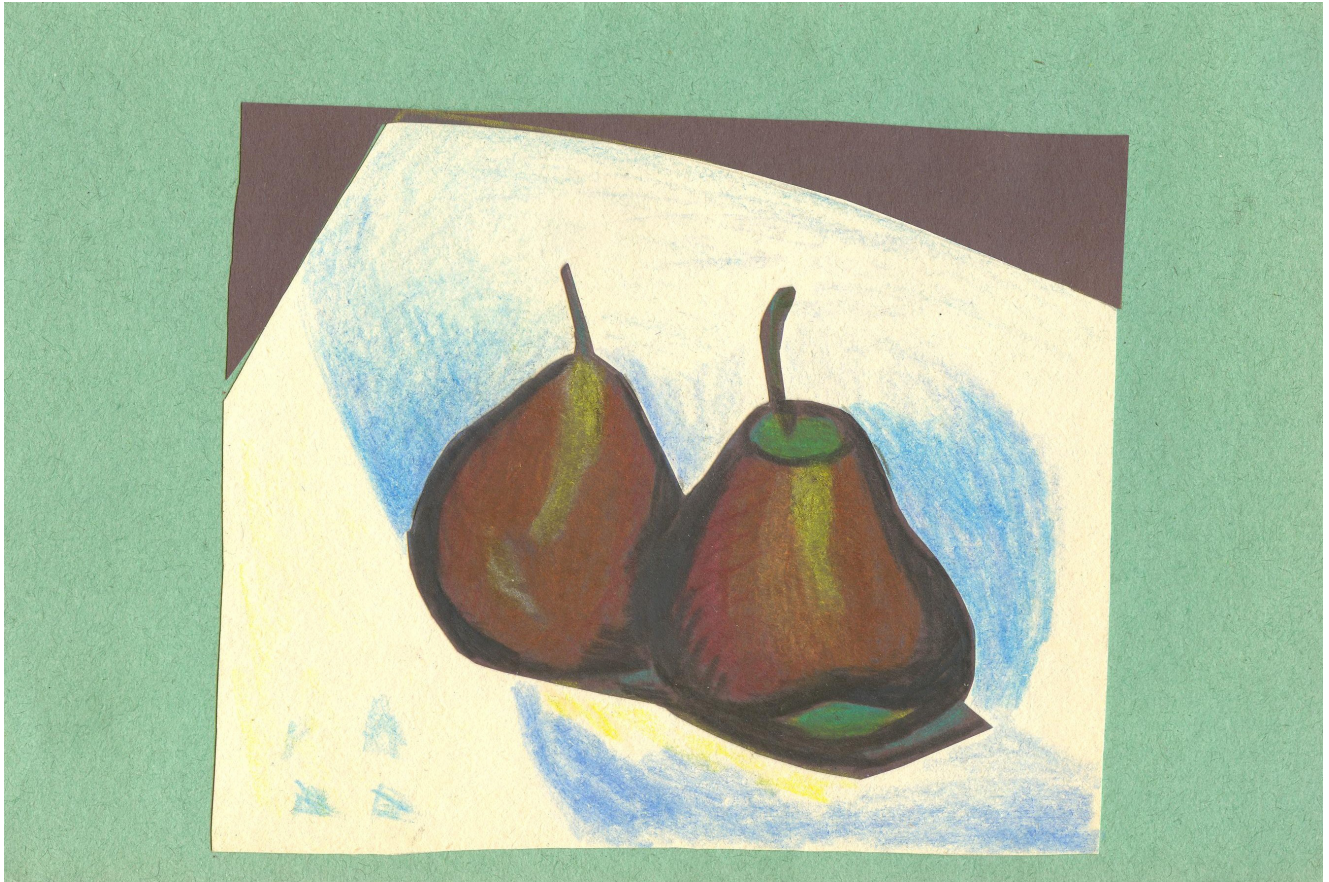


Here I added the black cutout piece.

I am now coloring my painting with Crayola colored pencils.



My card after Georgia O'Keeffe is ready.



When your card is all glued in place and colored,

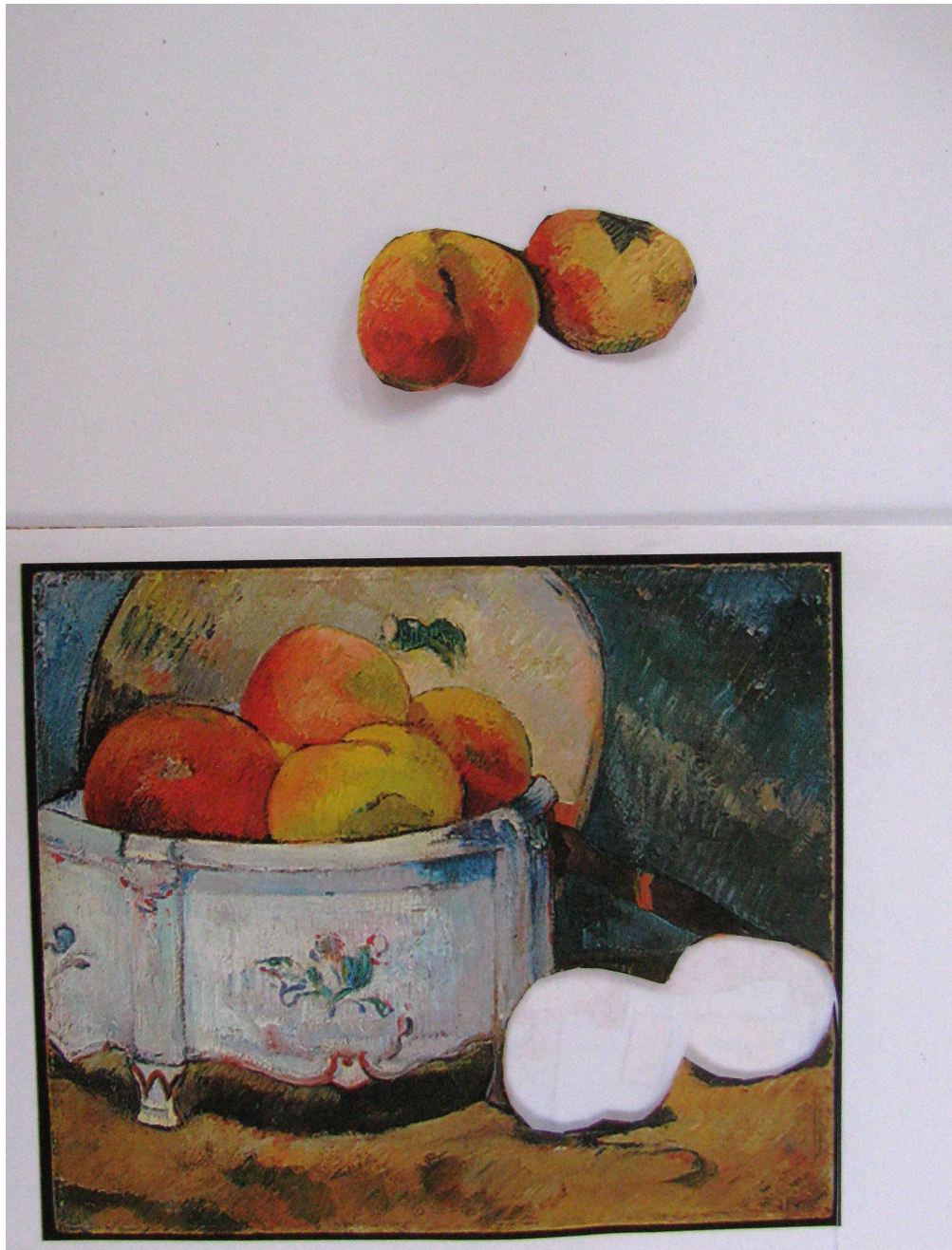
you can sign it, send it to your friends or keep it in your portfolio.

Paul Gauguin's "Still life with peaches" art card



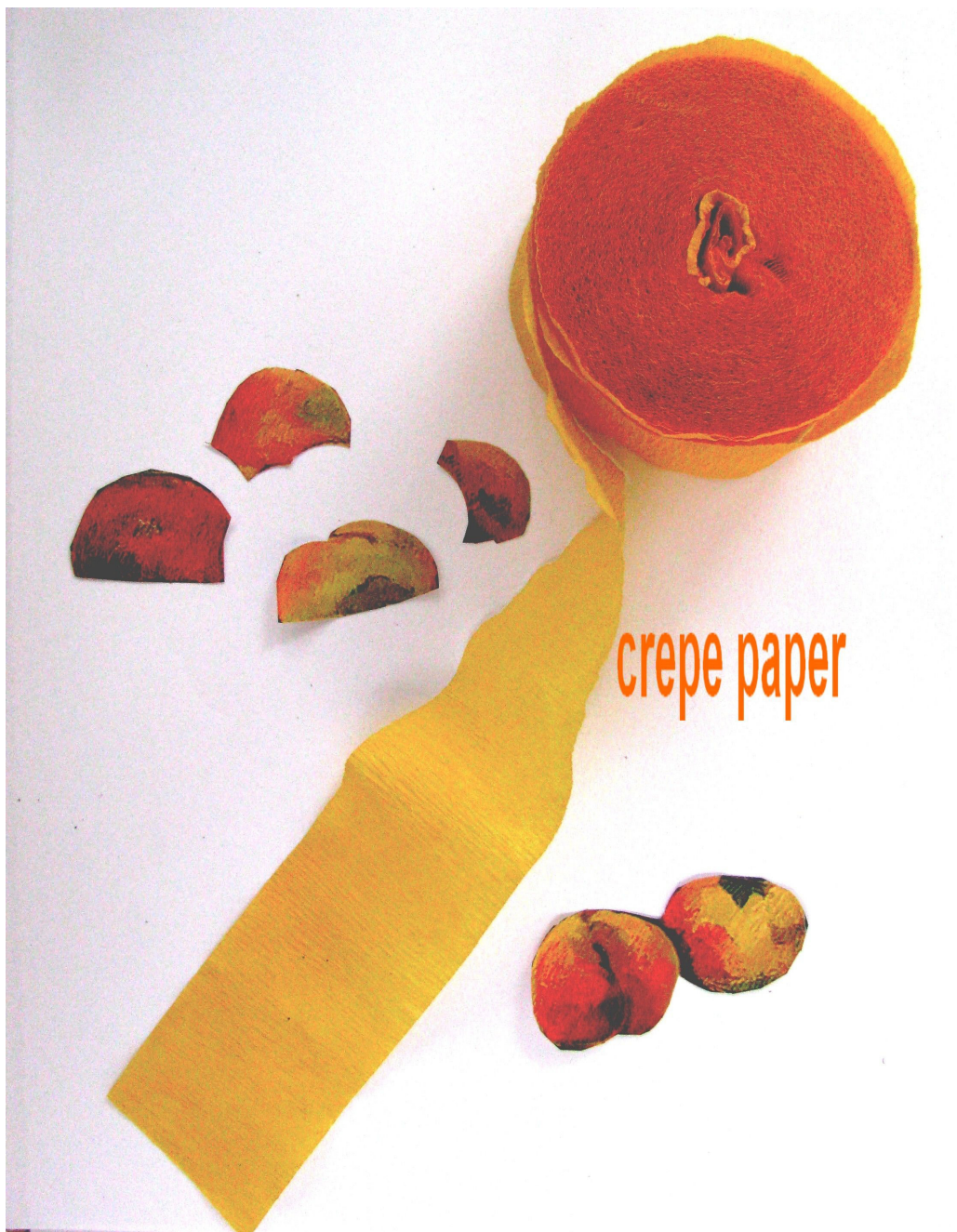
Here I printed two paintings on one page printing paper. We are going to use Gauguin's peaches for this project.

Starting with the peaches we cutout the shapes.

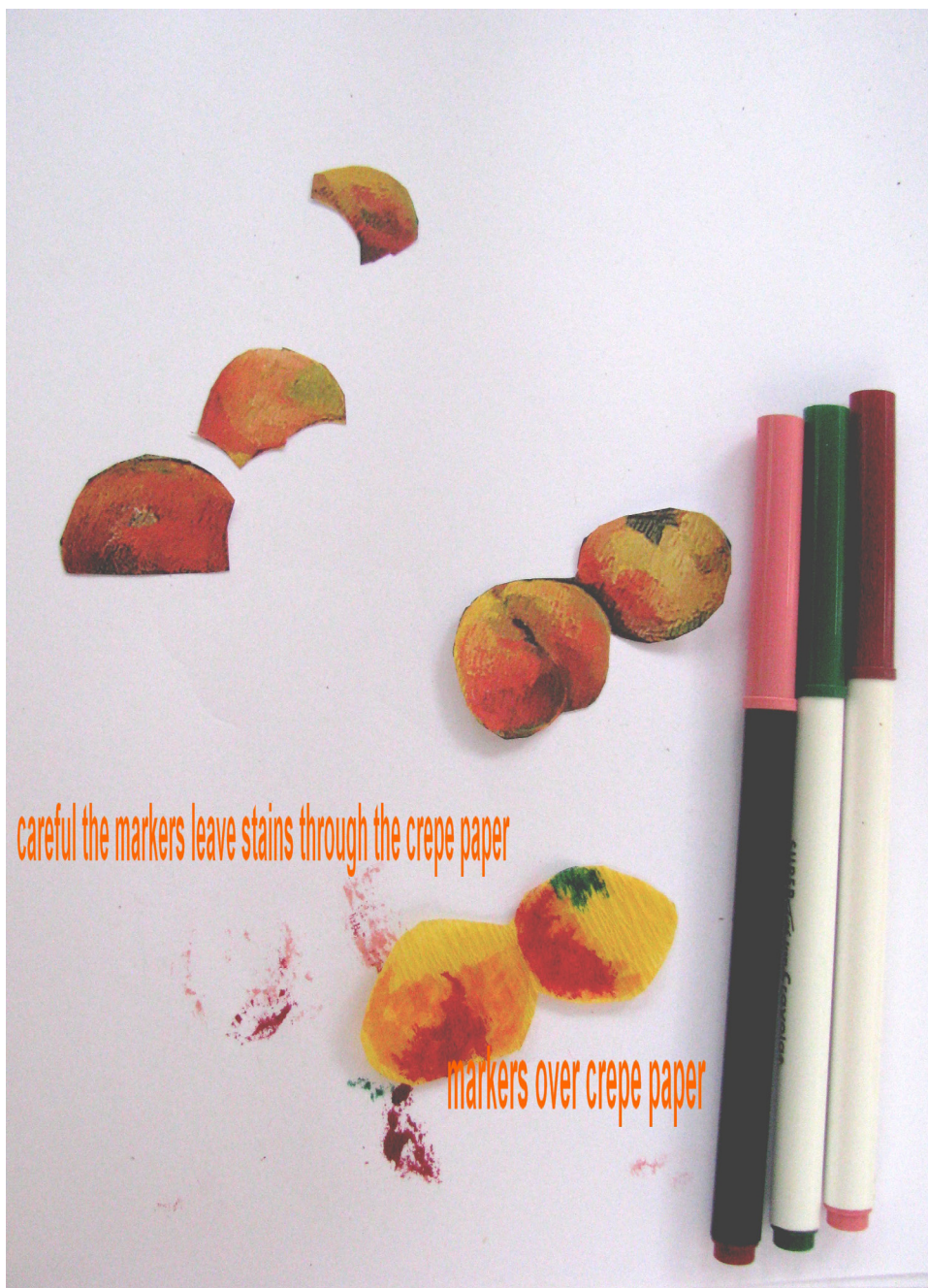




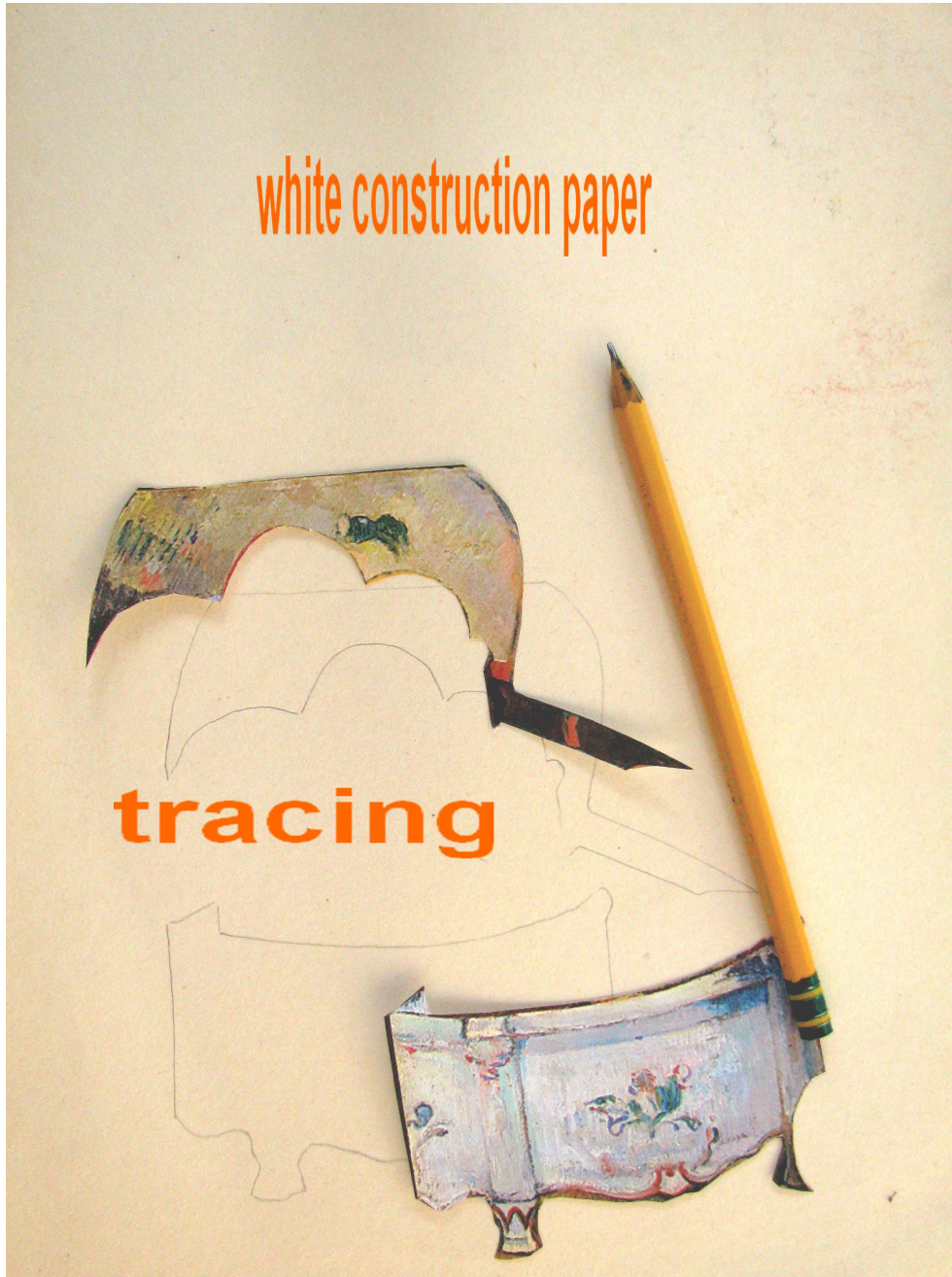
Here I am experimenting with yellow crepe paper.



Cutting out peaches and coloring them with markers.



I am now tracing my shapes on white construction paper: the fan and the bowl.



I also need to know if I can make the coloring with colored pencils look like the painting.

coloring test with crayola colored pencils



After my tests with markers and colored pencils I have this result.

I will choose the colored pencils peaches.

Gauguin original



crepe paper + markers



construction paper + markers



construction paper + colored pencils



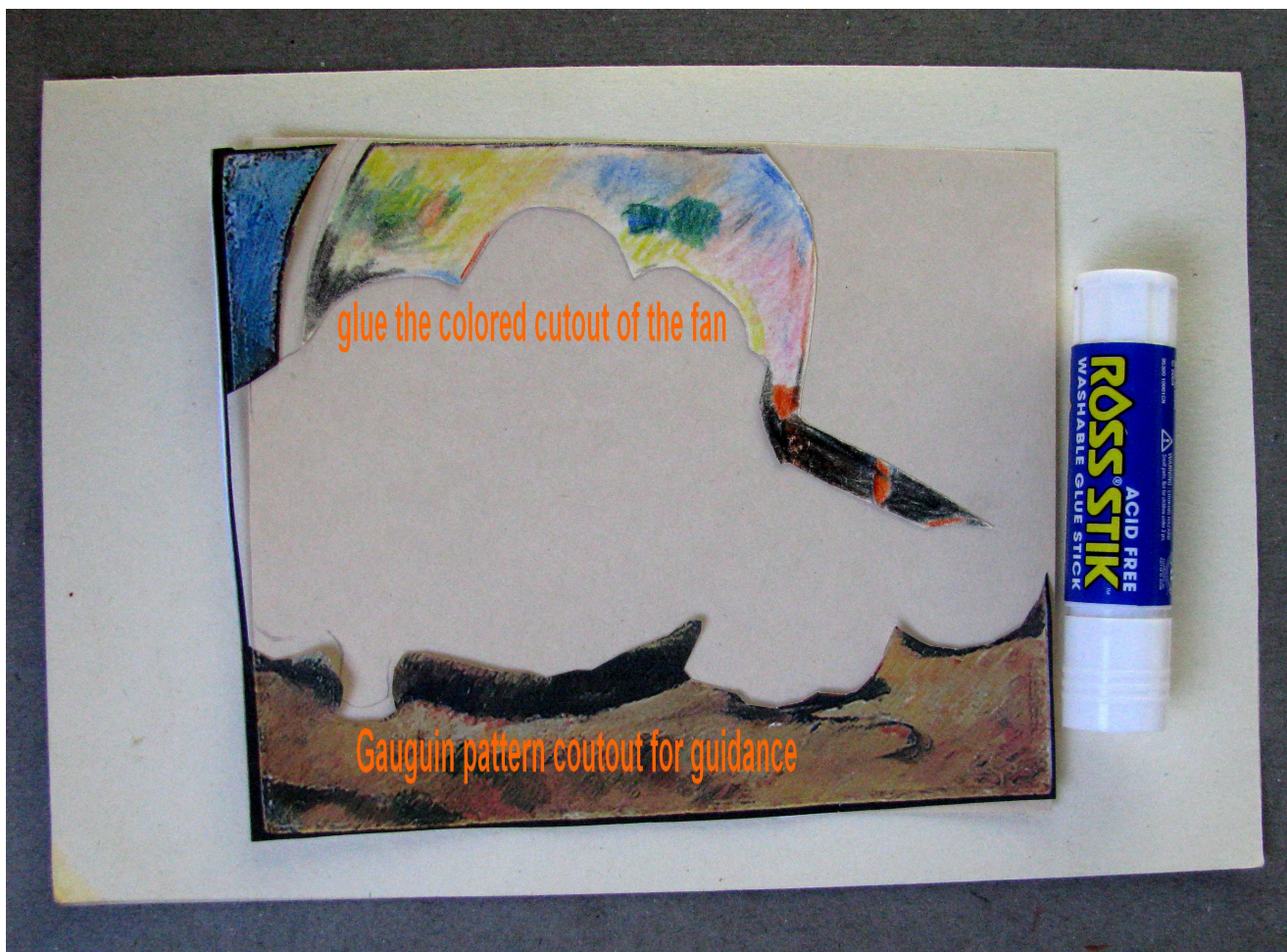
My fruit bowl also looks good in colored pencils.



Now, using the picture cutout I trace the contours on my white construction paper.



Here I started to glue the fan.



Next I glue the bowl and the peaches in the bowl. You can color them before you glue them or after.



All my shapes are glued in place.



I keep at hand the original picture cutout for guidance.



My coloring job is finished on all fruit.



And now it's time to color the background.

Gauguin's "Still life with peaches" collage card ready



My art card after Paul Gauguin's **Still Life with peaches** is ready to sign and send.



Collage wall hangings

We are going to make still life wall hangings using a template. You may change as you wish elements in my templates like flowers, fruit, the colors of felt.

“Tulips in a Vase” felt wall hanging

For this project we will need: felt, scissors, cardboard, burlap, glue, adhesive vinyl.

First you print the template below or trace it. Next you make your cutout patterns from cardboard. See Chapter1. Tracing in art and Chapter 2. Templates, cutouts, patters, collage art.



Using the cardboard patterns you trace on felt your shapes. You can use any colors you like.

Here I cutout my flowers and vase and placed them on felt to assemble.



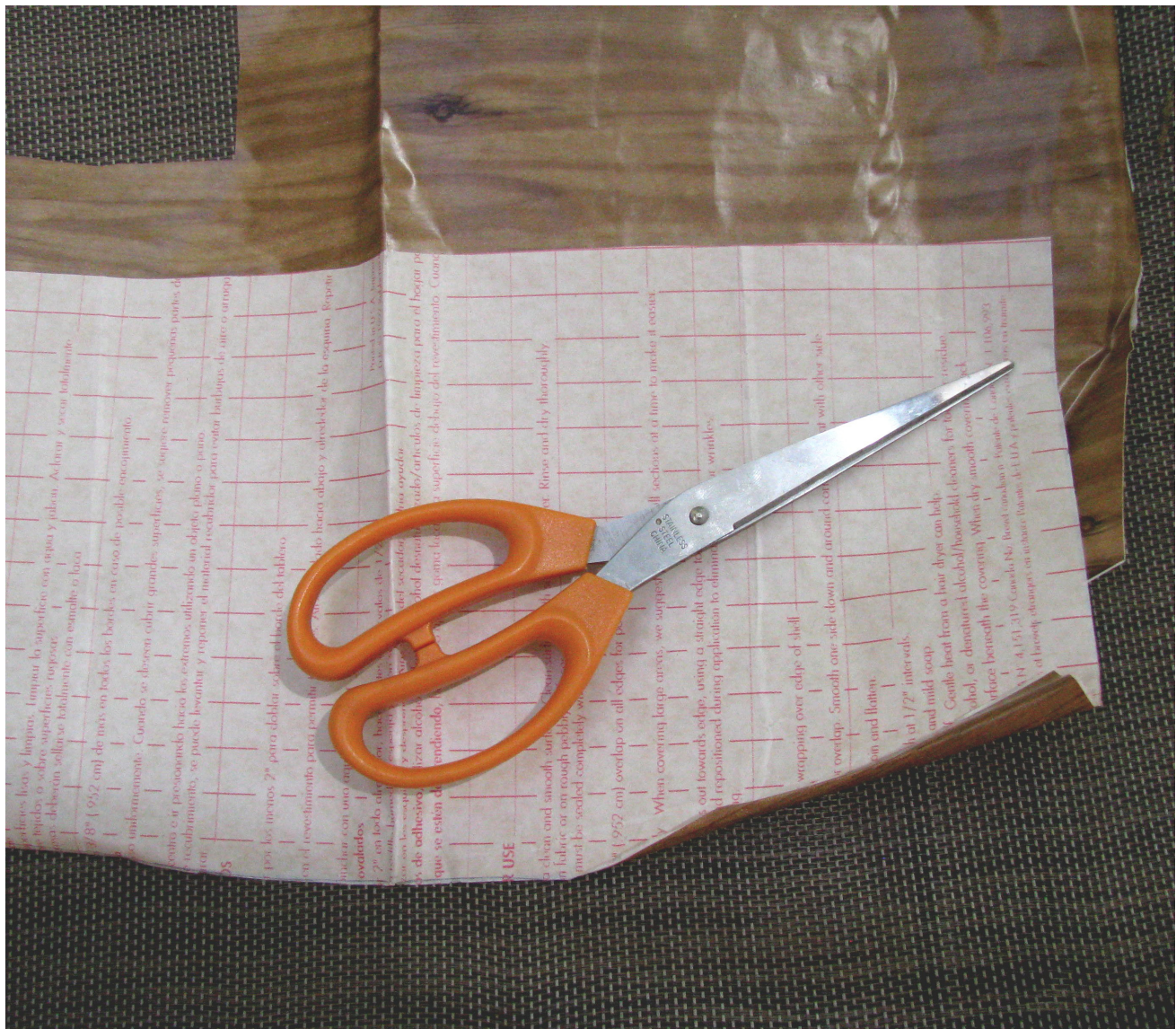
Now you measure a larger size of cardboard for your backing.

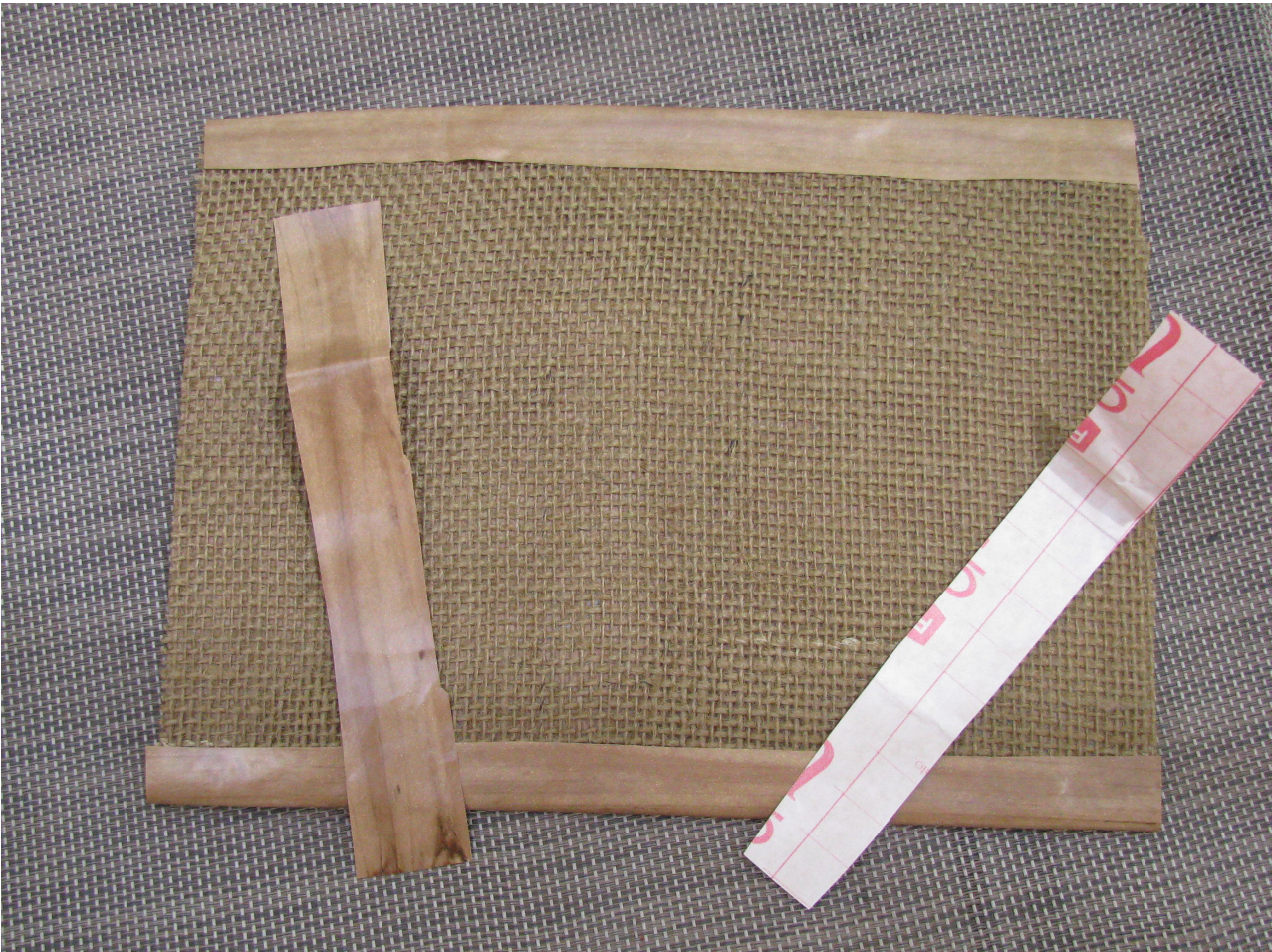


Cut out from burlap a piece to fit your cardboard and glue it on the cardboard.



Now measure and cutout 4 stripes of adhesive vinyl for the border. That will be your frame.



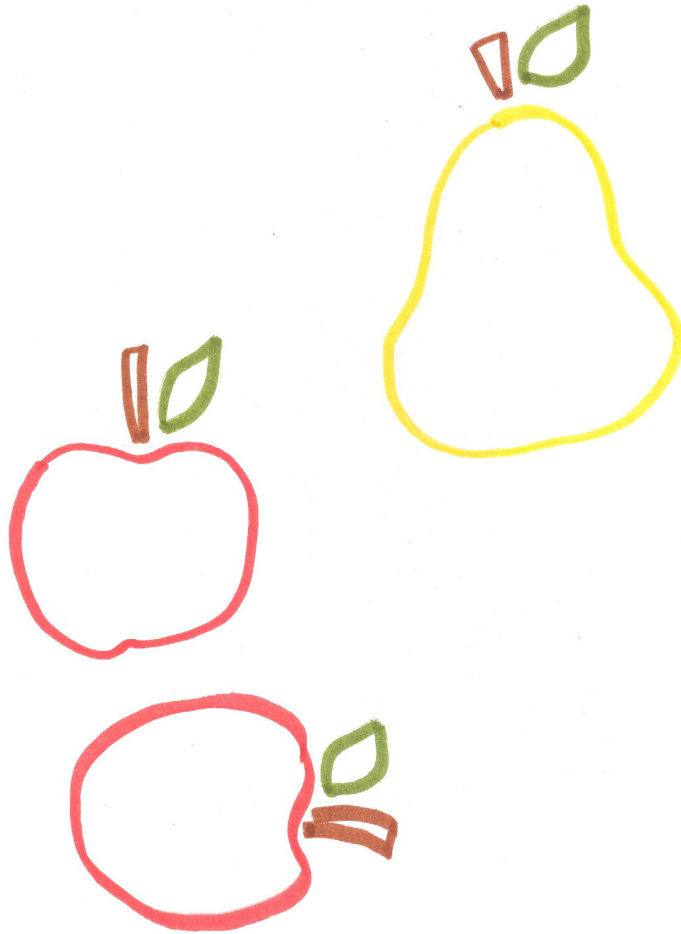


You can place on your canvas (burlap) the cutouts. Arrange them first and starting with the vase glue pieces in place. I added some design on the vase with scraps of felt. You can add your own design, a sticker, etc. The yellow piece by the vase is a fallen petal from the tulip.

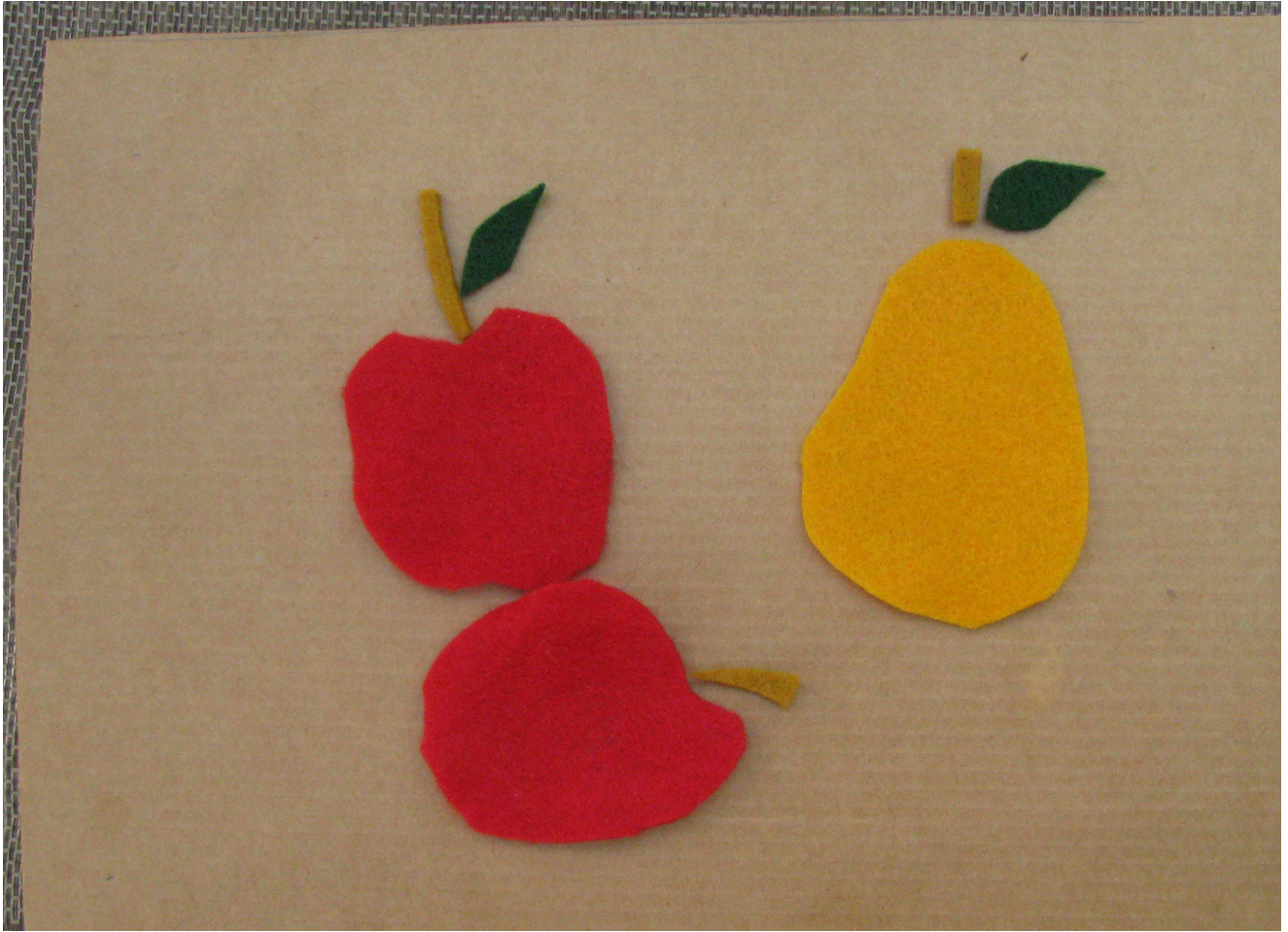
You just made a wonderful vase with tulips you can display on a wall in your room or make gifts to your friends and family.



Fruit in a silver dish collage



This is our template for a wall hanging art collage. You can print, trace, make patterns and cutout your felt fruit. For this projects we need felt, aluminium foil, burlap, adhesive vinyl, scissors, glue.



Our cutouts are now ready.



When they are arranged on the frame in place we can trace on a piece of aluminium foil our dish with the scissors and cutout.

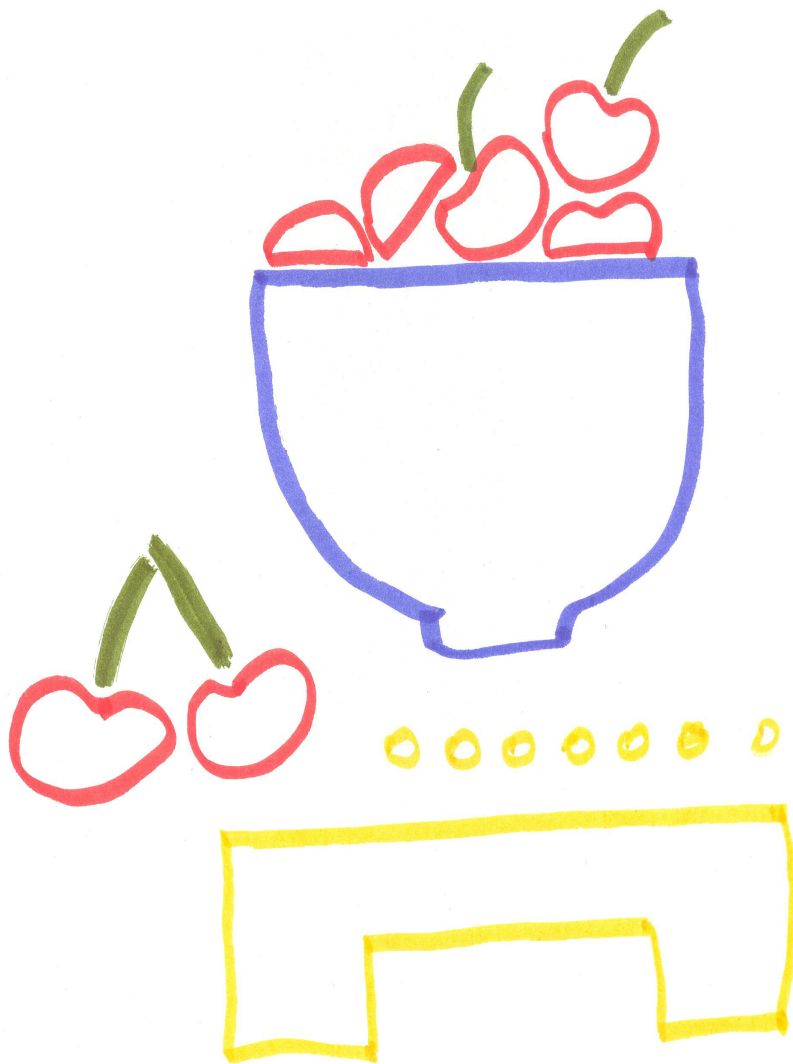


Here I glued all my pieces on burlap on a prepared frame.

Our still life with fruit in a silver dish is ready to hang. What a great gift for mom's kitchen or granny's room.

Cherries in a bowl wall hanging

We start with a template.



Here I used primary colors, but you can change the colors of bowl and table if you wish.



Chapter 6

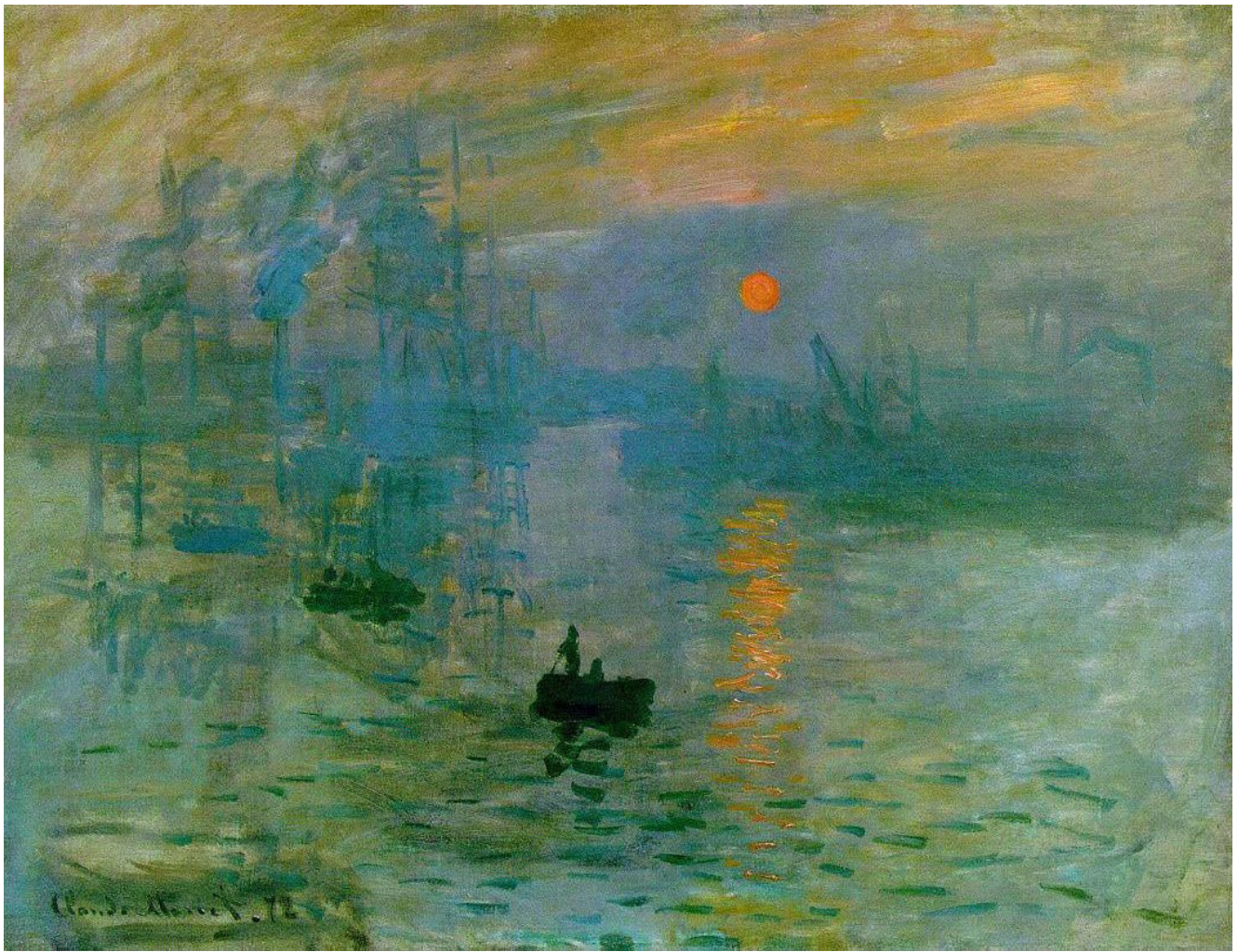
Landscape painting

Landscape art is an old genre in painting in which nature is the main subjects, some people or animals but always in an outdoor environment. Landscape can depict mountains, rivers, lakes, ocean, parks, gardens, fields in different seasons of the year. Vegetation is always present, also the sky, the sun, the moon and stars.

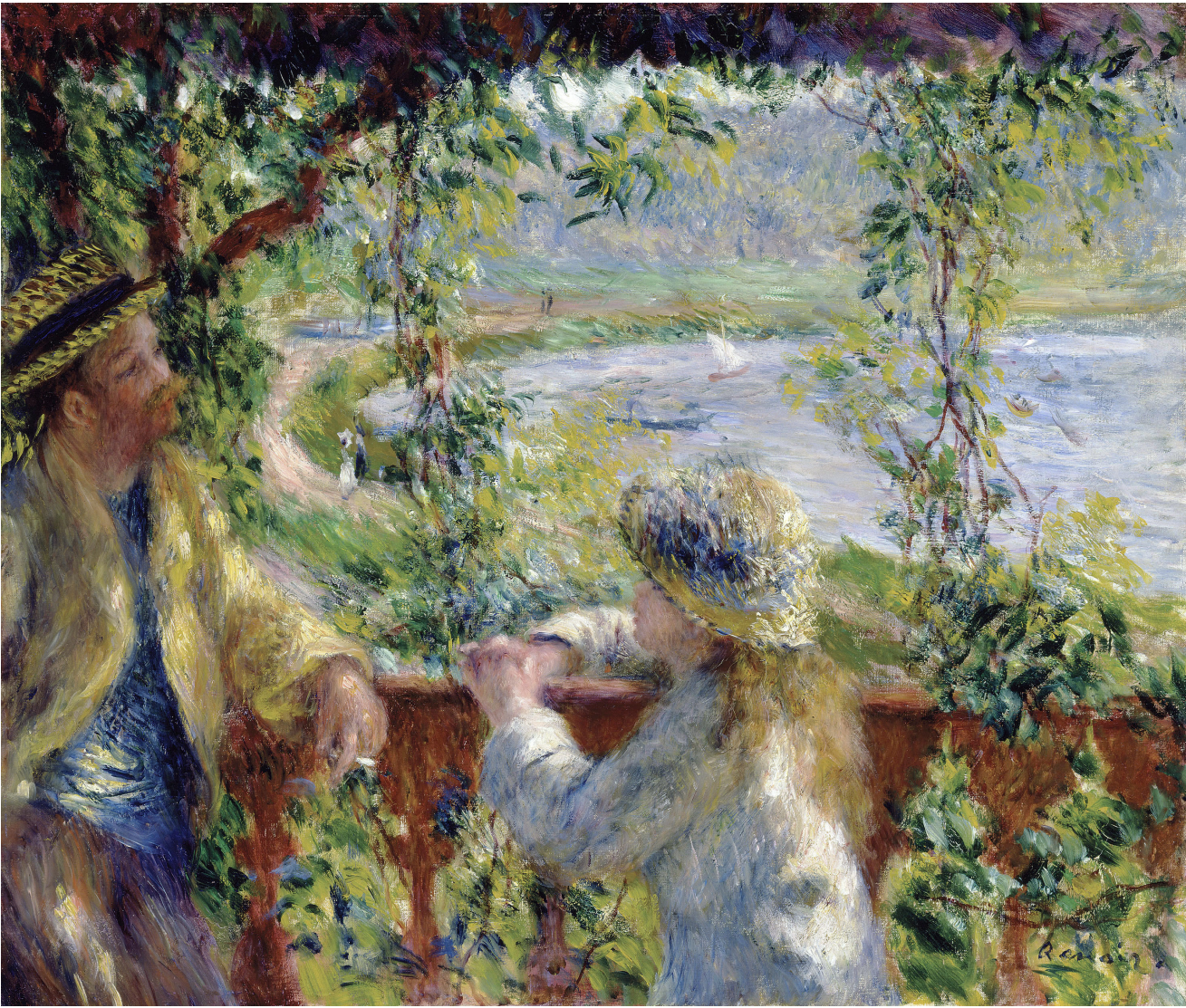
We start our journey into landscape painting with a famous painting by Claude Monet, Impressions, 1872.

This piece is the first impressionist work

to inspire artists to create more paintings in this new style. It is a sunrise view from the painter's window of the harbor in Le Havre, France. He suggests here the sun in the mist and a few boats on the water.



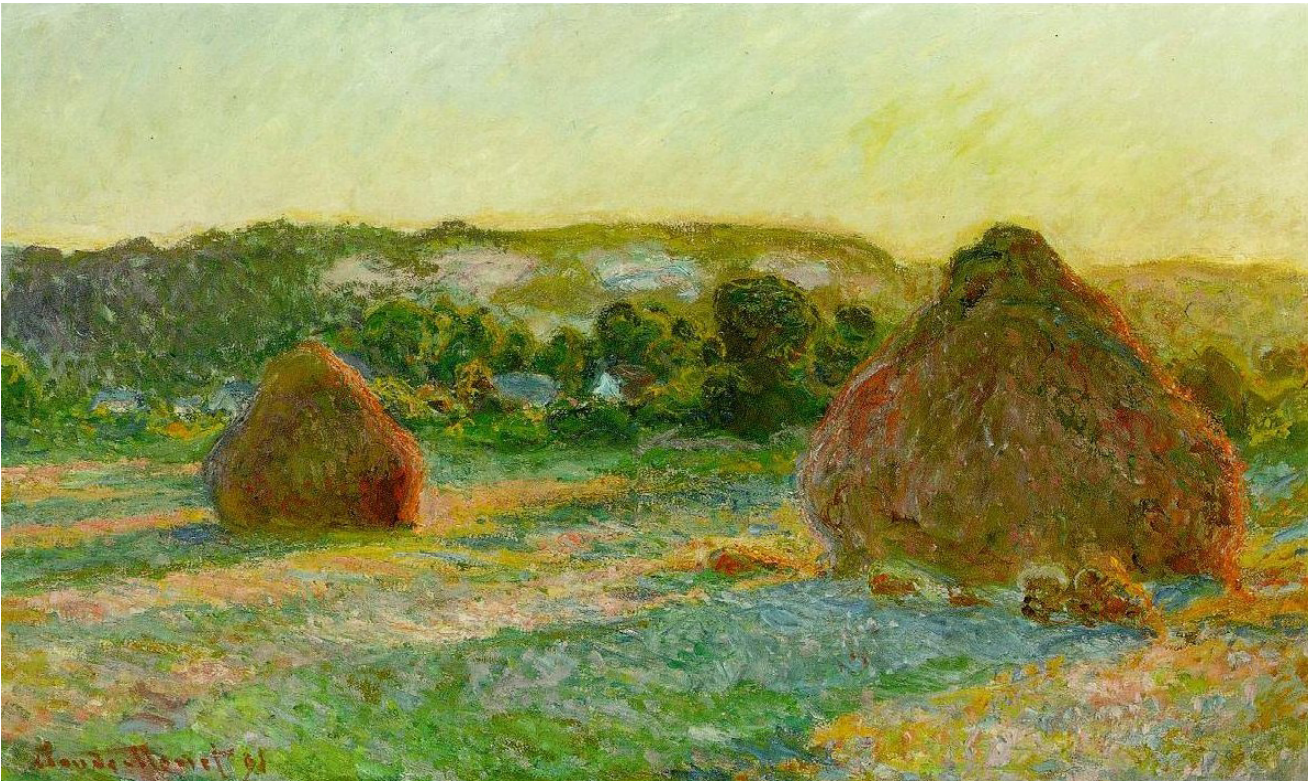
Another impressionist painter who also painted water is August Pierre Renoir. The painting is called “By the Lake”, 1880 and can be found in The Art Institute of Chicago. We can see people in a natural environment, by a lake. There is a boat on the lake and a couple walking down the alley. The girl and a man in a hat with a cigarette just have a quiet moment in the shade of a tree by the lake.



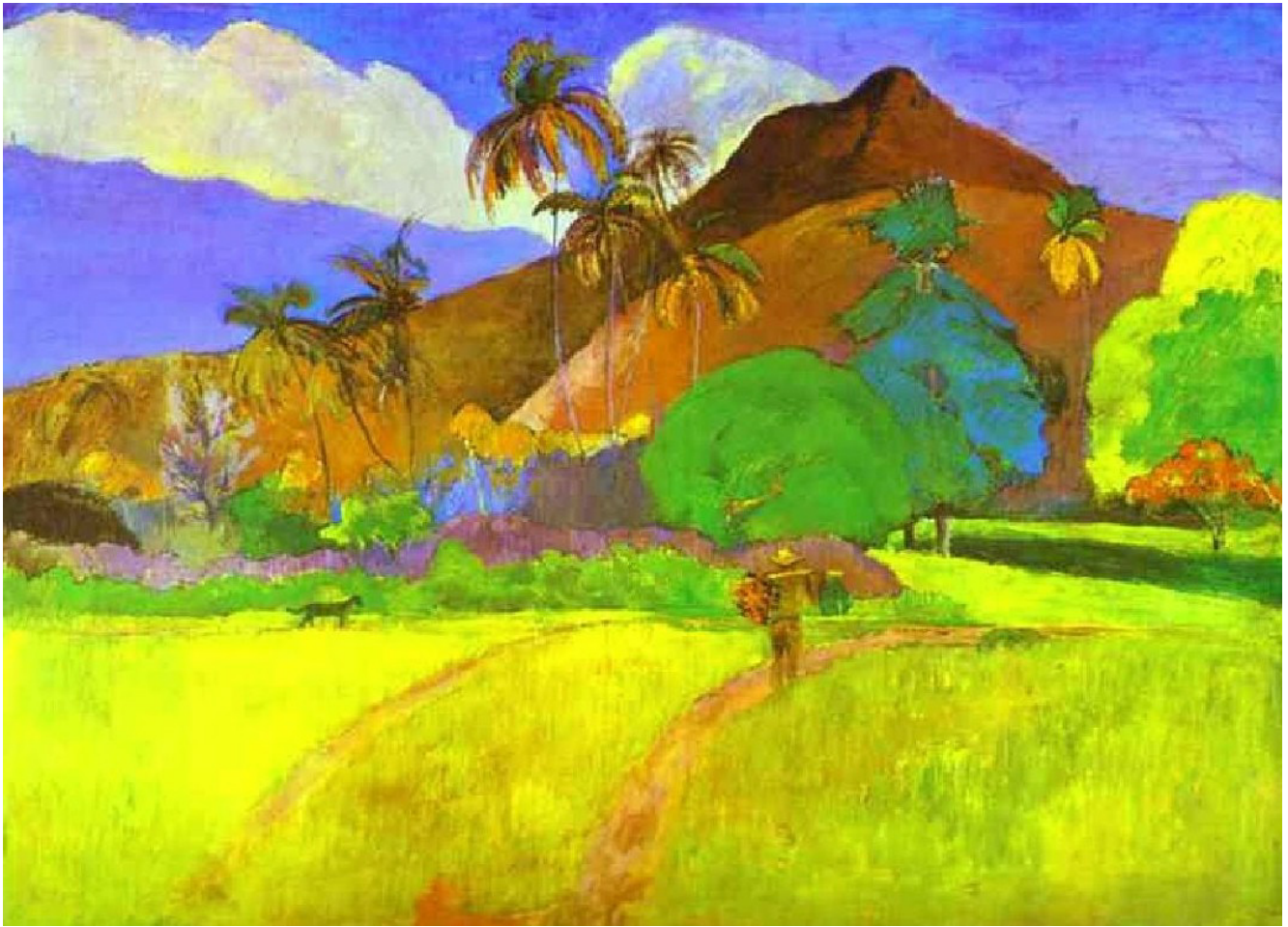
ANOTHER WATER PAINTING, A SEASCAPE THIS TIME WE CAN FIND IN VAN GOGH'S FISHING BOATS AT SEA ALSO KNOWN AS SEASCAPE AT SAINTES-MARIES, 1888. THIS IS A POST-IMPRESSIONIST WORK. AND IT CAN BE FOUND IN PUSHKIN MUSEUM OF FINE ART IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA.



A fine example of landscape is Monet's painting of haystacks. He painted about 25 pieces in different seasons and the impressionist style is always present in his work. The series of haystacks paintings by Monet is famous and many important museums in the world have one or two pieces on display. What Monet was interested to capture is the way the light falls at different moments of day. He painted his haystacks for a period of several months between 1890 and 1891.



And now a tropical landscape by Gauguin.



Paul Gauguin, Tahitian Landscape, 1891, Minneapolis Institute of Arts

This painting is one of the first Gauguin painted inspired by the lush vegetation and colors of tropical Tahiti. The style is Post Impressionist with vibrant colors suggesting abundant vegetation and bright light of a tropical sun.

And a cubist painting by Picasso of a brick factory. The geometric shapes of buildings are an innovation in landscape painting.



Picasso, The factory, 1909, The Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Many painters choose to depict scenes from cities and these are streets or building in outdoor environments. These paintings are called cityscapes. Here is an example of American realism in a cityscape of an important American artist, Edward Hopper.



Edward Hopper, The Circle Theater, 1936

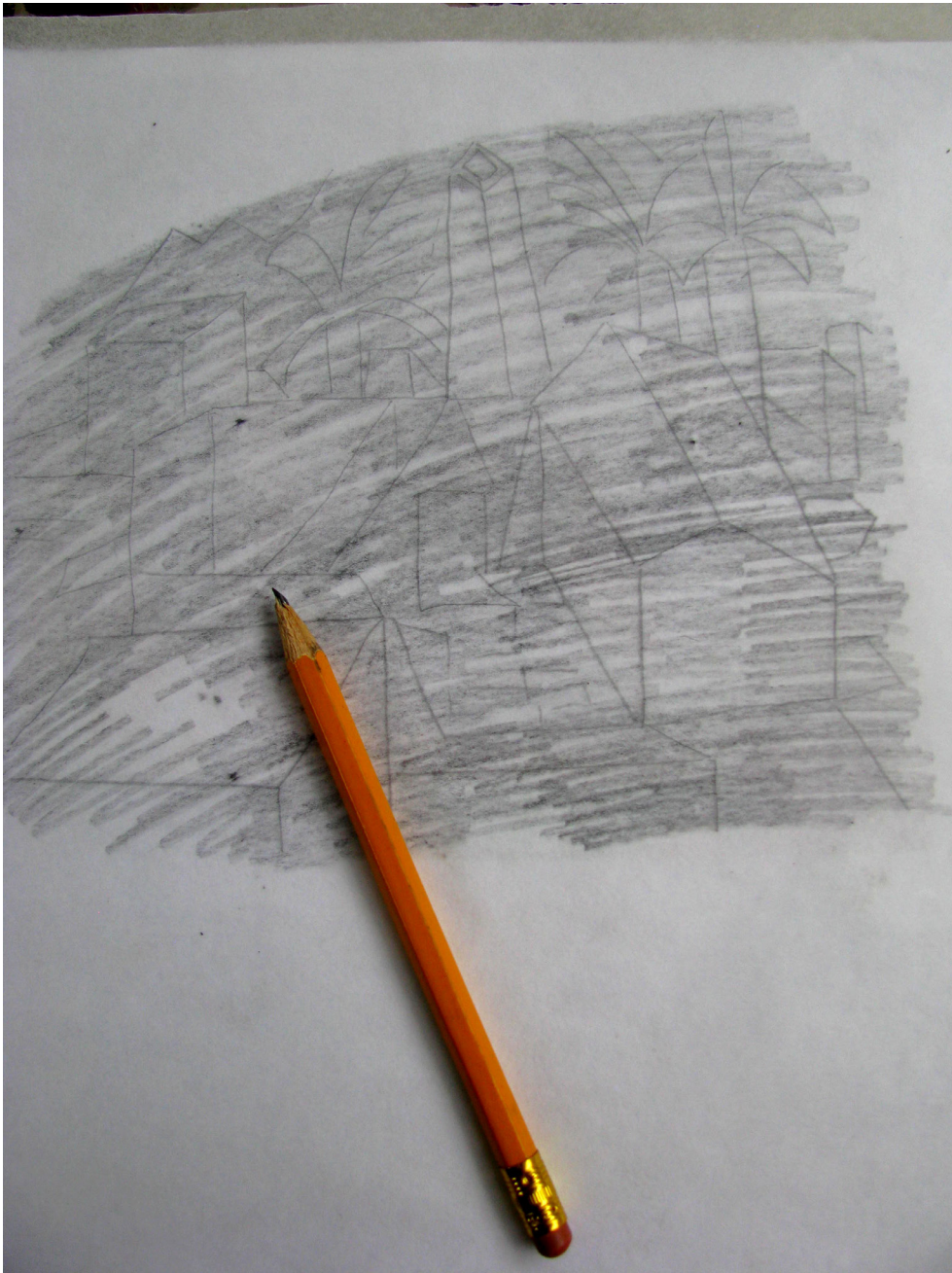
Picasso, "The factory" art card

Let's try making an art card after Picasso cubist painting of the Factory.

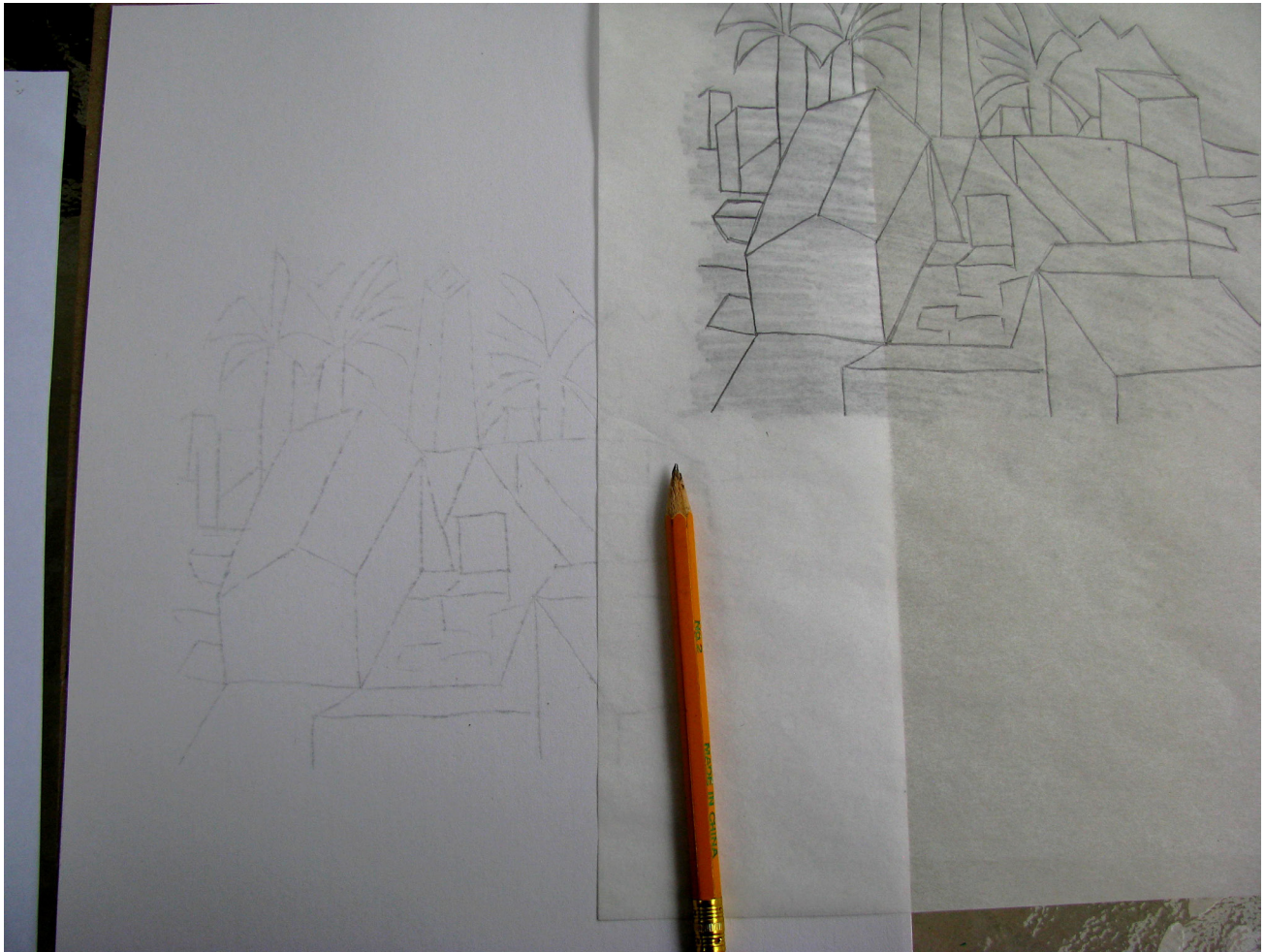
We start by tracing the image.





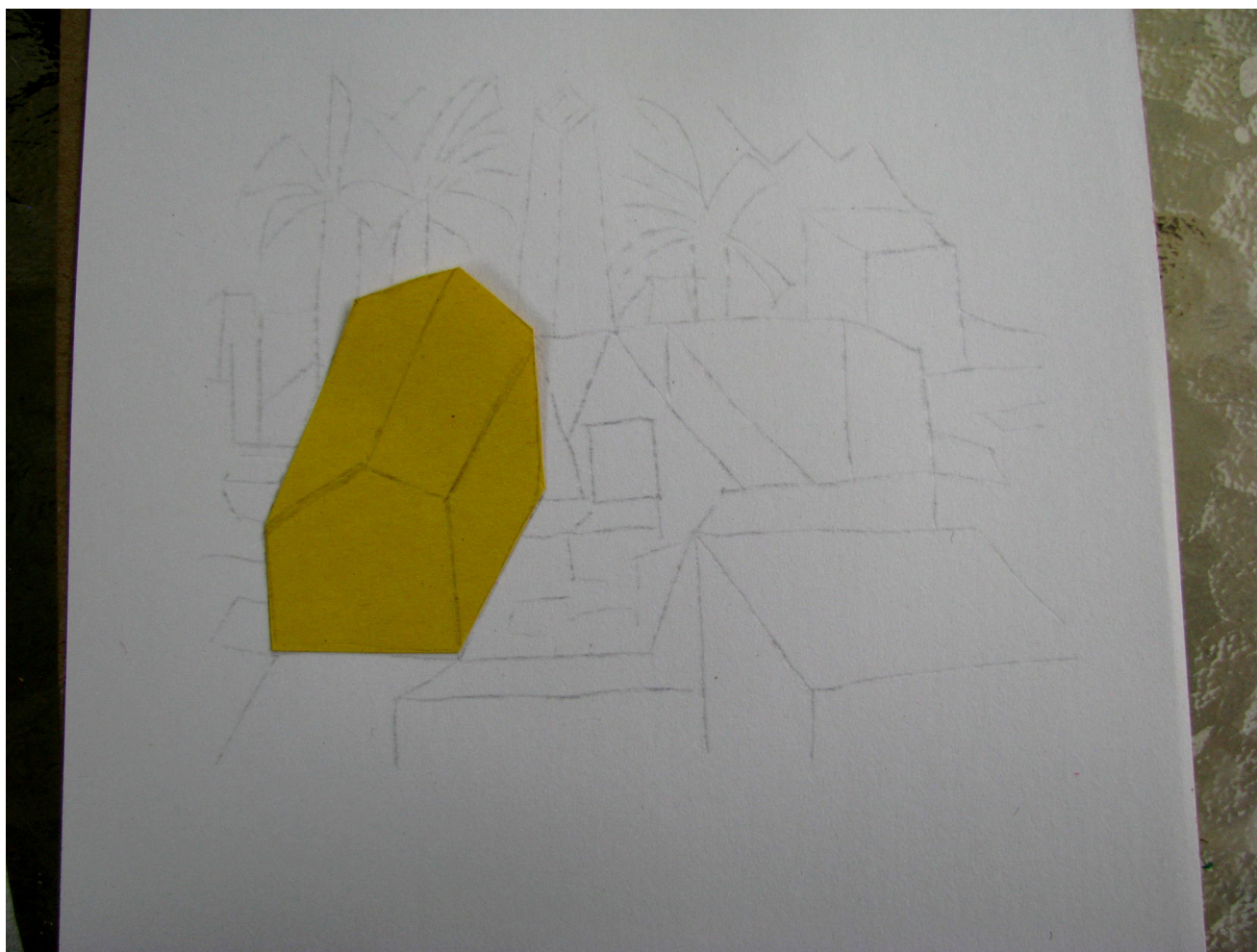


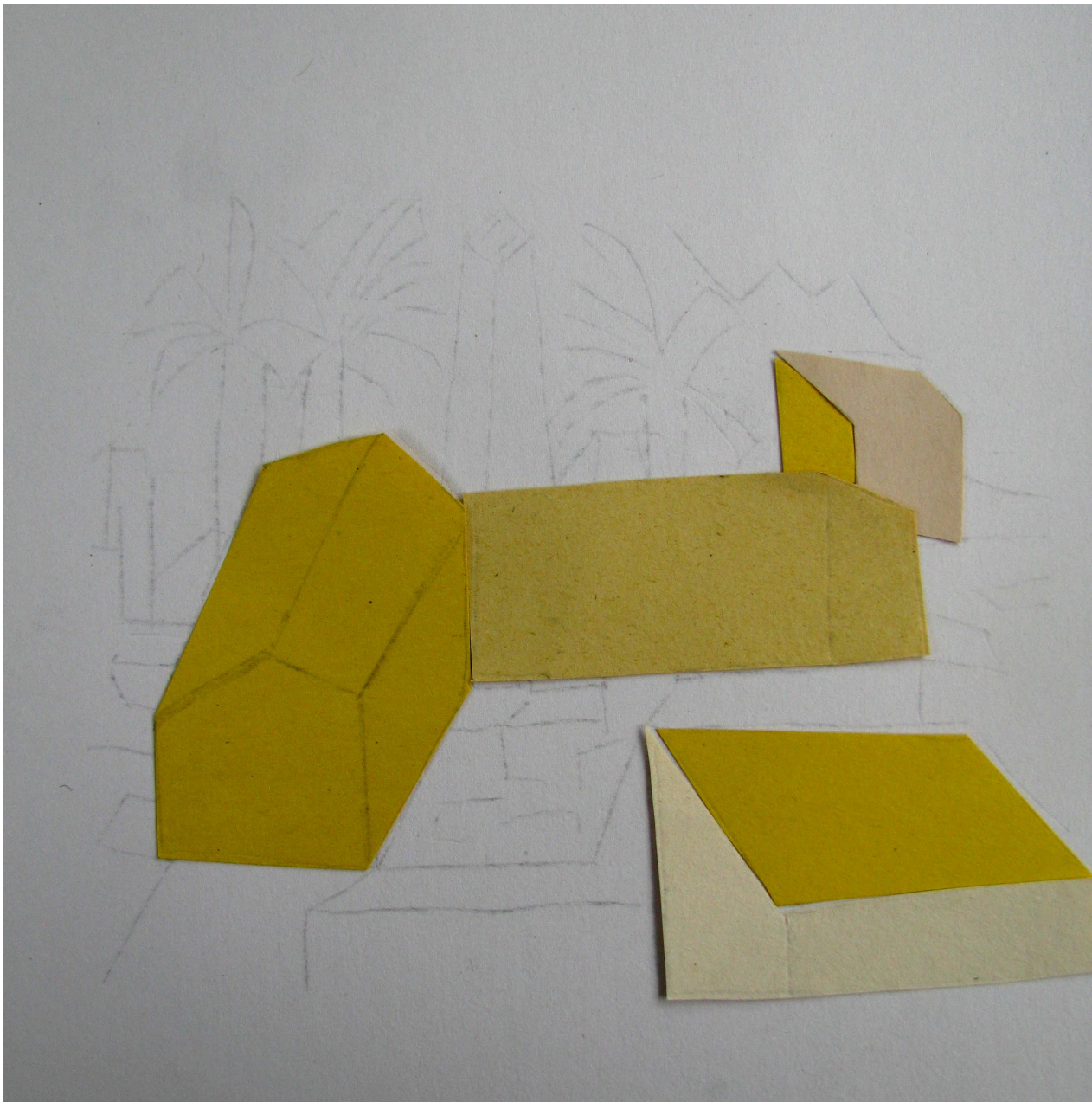
Now we transfer the image to white construction paper.



Here I am tracing some of the buildings on construction paper for cutouts.







The same for the palm trees.



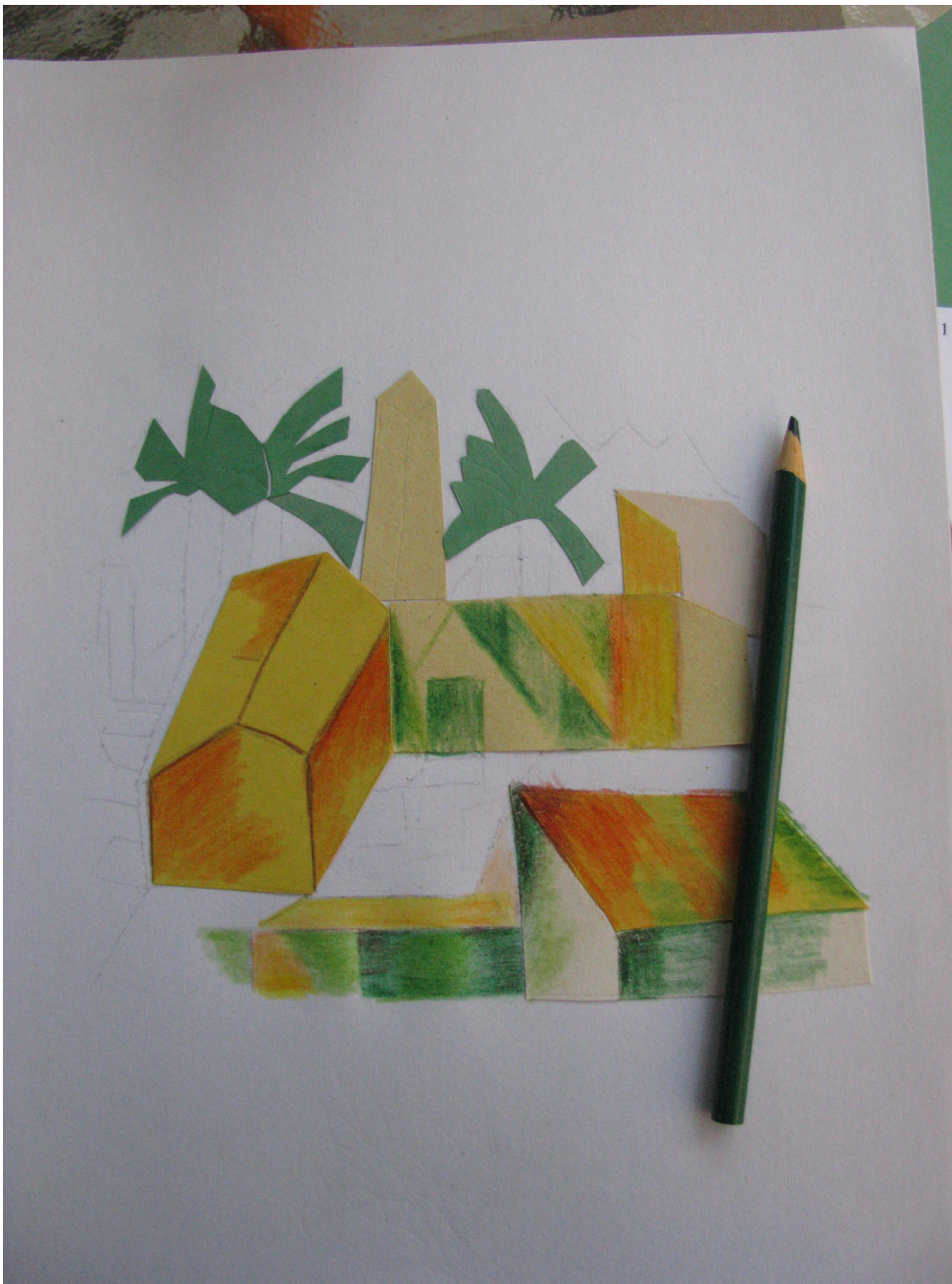
Now we glue the cutouts on the card using the traced image as guidance.



Here I started coloring guided by Picasso's image.



More progress.



And my card is ready. I just did a collage art card after Picasso cubist work, The factory.



Landscape original wall hangings

We are going to make together collages featuring the ocean, mountains and garden scenes.

Tropical Seascape wall hanging

For this project we need felt, shells, glue, scissors.

First we make the frame from cardboard, burlap and adhesive vinyl.











I added the vinyl later.

Ultra™
Covering



Mountain sheep wall hanging

For this project I used felt and cotton balls.





Bluebird of Happiness and Joy collage



Starting with the template we can choose flowers or fruit for the tree. I chose an apple tree. I added a snail and some fallen apples.



Narrative paintings

The narrative refers to telling a story. In art this is done using color and shapes, and the tools of painting.

The narrative genre uses stories from the Bible, mythologies of different cultures, history and events.

Many painters in the past, especially the old masters, painted the same story. We will see that each master has his style of painting and his imagination. Biblical or mythological heroes and events could be only imagined by the artists as they never saw these heroes in real life. For most of the heroes in the paintings the artists used people from their time who posed for them. They were painted in the fashion of the day and the country the artists lived.

Let's start with the story inspired by the New Testament and the birth of Jesus. Hundreds of painters for many hundreds of years were inspired by this story from the Bible. The story tells about the birth of a child, baby Jesus to Mary and Joseph, in Bethlehem. Kings from other lands prepare to travel with gifts to the newborn. A star shows the way and they find the child in the house the star stood over. The kings are also called magi or sometimes shepherds. This is known in paintings as The Adoration of the magi.

Sometimes a cave or a stable is shown other times a house. The magi are often kneeling in front of the baby offering gifts.

Below we can see a painting by the Italian painter Andrea Mantegna (born 1432- died 1506)



Andrea Mantegna, The adoration of the Magi, 1461.

Another Italian artist also from **The Renaissance**, was Sandro Botticelli (born 1445- died 1510).

Renaissance is a period of about 300 hundred years in the European culture and arts inspired by the classical Antiquity, that is Greco-Roman culture.



Sandro Botticelli, Adoration of the Magi, 1475, Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence, Italy

Albrecht Durer, (born 1471 – died 1528), was a famous German painter who traveled to Italy where he became familiar with the work of Mantegna.



Albrecht Durer, Adoration of the Magi 1505, Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence, Italy

And here is a painting by the Dutch artist Pieter Breugel the Elder (born 1525- died 1569)



Pieter Breugel the Elder, Adoration of the magi, 1564, Nation Gallery, London, United Kingdom

Another story from the Old Testament this time is about the finding of Moses. The story tells that Moses was born in Egypt and his mother in order to protect him from the rage of the King put him in a basket and set him adrift on the Nile river. All the paintings show how the King's daughter and her court maids find the basket and the baby.

We will see different interpretations and styles of the same scene the way painters imagined this happened. Here is a painting by the Italian artist, Raphael (born 1453- died 1520).



Raphael, Moses saved from the water, 1519, Palazzi Pontifici, Vatican, Italy

Here is a painting by Paolo Veronese, a famous Italian painter (born 1528- died 1588). In the background of his painting he depicts a view of the bridge in Verona his birth city.



Paolo Veronese, The finding of Moses, 1580, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria

Below we have a version of Nicolas Poussin in classical style. Nicolas Poussin was a French painter (born 1594-died 1665) who painted in the Classical and Baroque styles. The **Classical** style in art refers to the influence of ancient Greek and Roman art.



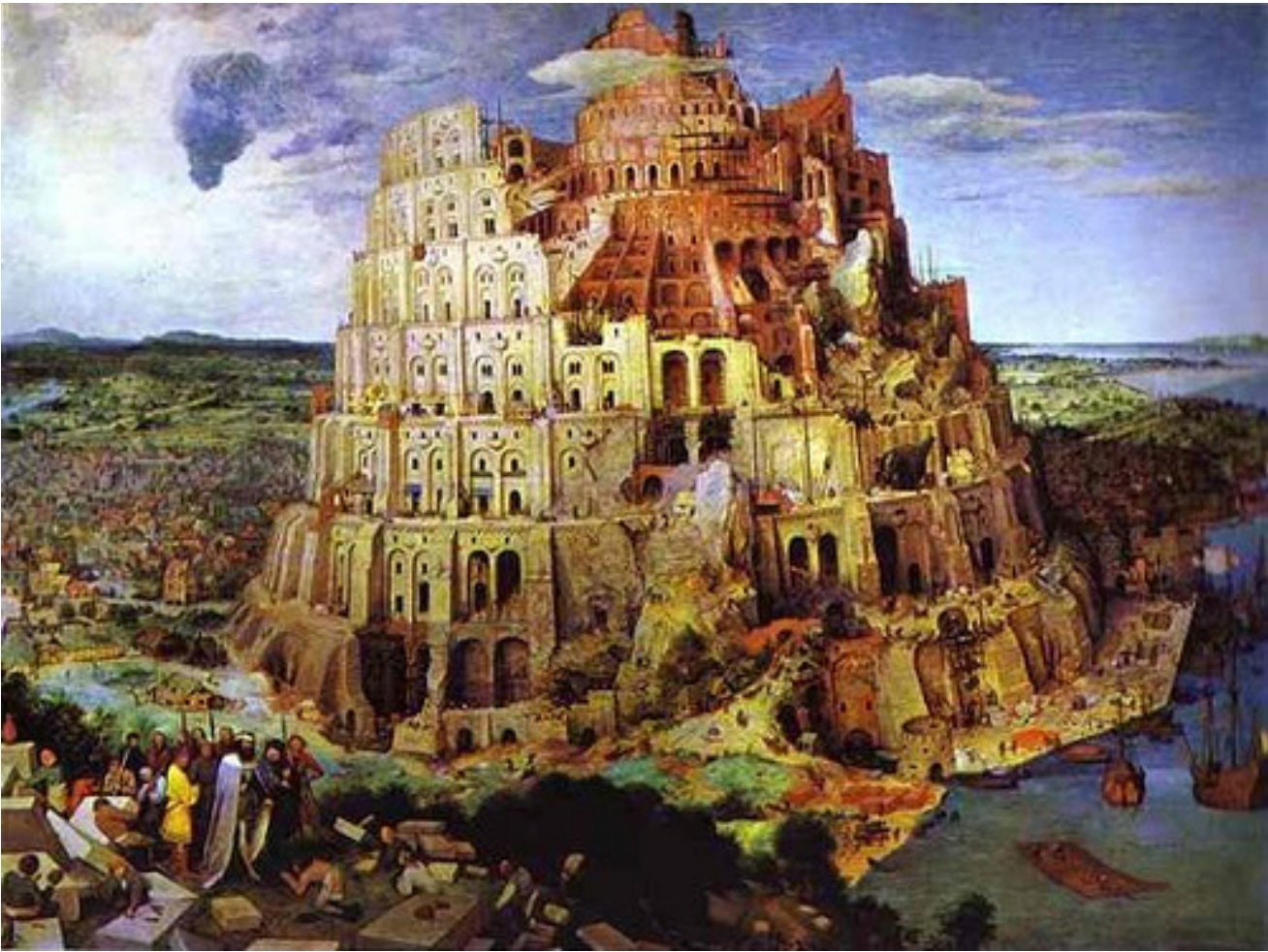
Nicolas Poussin, The finding of Moses, 1638, Louvre, Paris, France.

A modern interpretation of the subject painted in the Academic style we find in Lawrence Alma-Tadema work. He was a Dutch painter who lived and worked in Britain (born 1836- died 1912) The **Academicism** is a style of painting influenced by the Academies of Art in Europe.



Lawrence Alma-Tadema, The finding of Moses, 1904, private collection.

Another story from the Bible tells that after the Flood, people started to build a tower in order to be safe from flooding. At that time they spoke the same language and they worked together building the high tower. But God was afraid they will reach high up in the sky. So he confused their tongues and they could not understand each other and could not finish building the tower. The name of the tower is Babel and the painting below is by the Dutch master, Pieter Breugel the Elder. The painting shows the tower the way the artist imagined it.



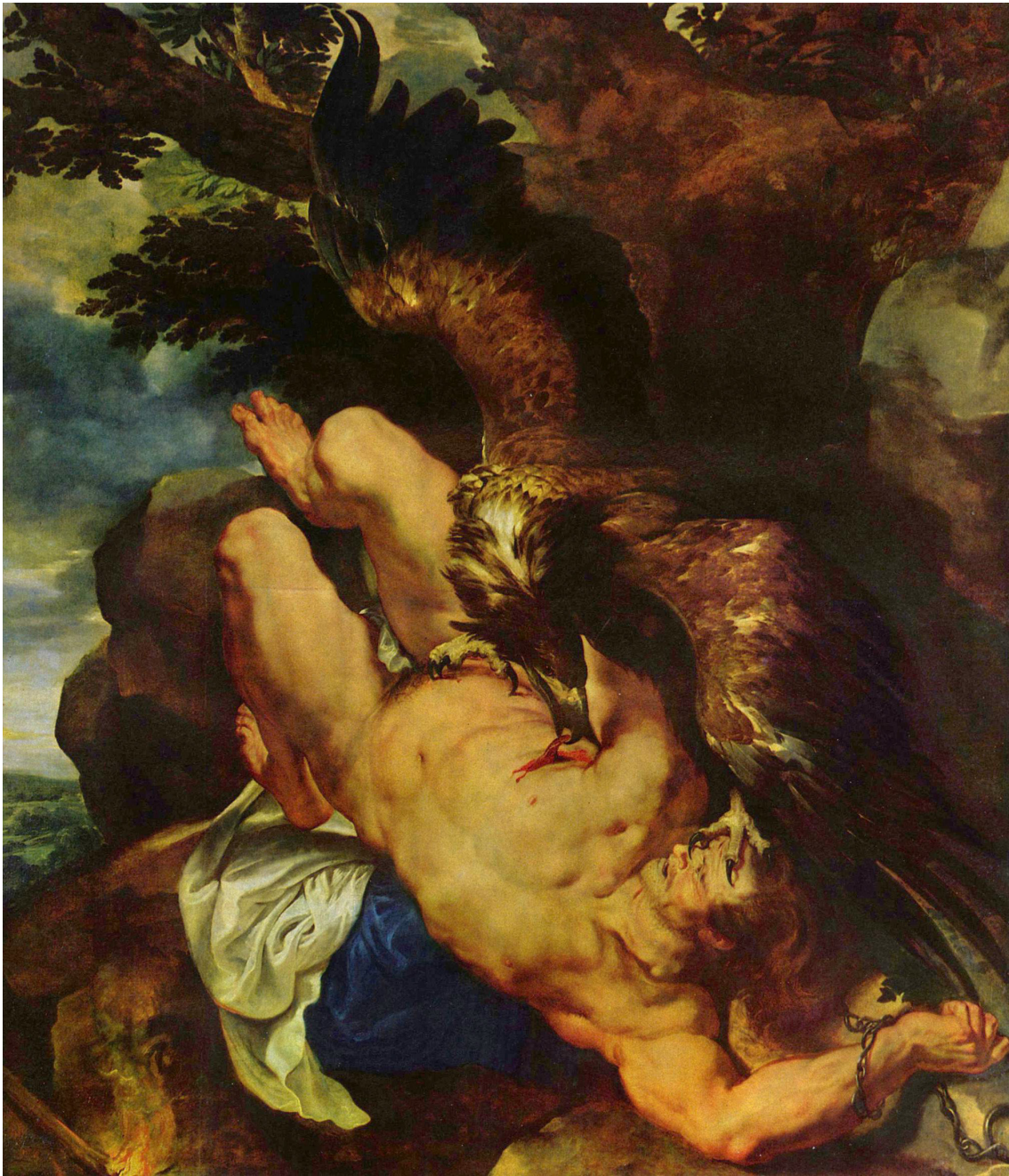
Pieter Breugel the Elder, The Tower of Babel, 1563, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria

The legend of Saint George and the Dragon inspired also many painters. Saint George was a brave soldier who traveled and came to a country where a dragon was terrorizing the local people, the legend says. A princess was now in danger to be fed to the dragon. So Saint George killed the dragon and freed the princess. The painting below is by Raphael showing the slaying of the dragon in the foreground. In the background we can see the princess fleeing from the site.



Raphael, St. George, 1504, Louvre, Paris, France.

Here we have below a painting with a subject from the Greek Mythology. The Greek Mythology is collection of stories about the Greek gods in Antiquity, that means in very old times. One of the myths is about Prometheus who was half god half human. He stole the fire from the gods of Olympus, a sacred mountain in Greece. As he was impressed with the darkness humans lived in, he gave them the fire. The gods punished Prometheus by chaining him to a rock where an eagle was eating from his liver. This painting is the work of an old master, Peter Paul Rubens, (born 1577- died 1640). The eagle was painted by another painter, Frans Snyders, who was a painter of animals.



Peter Paul Rubens, Prometheus bound, 1618

The Wizard of Oz wall hanging

For this project I used felt, aluminium foil, a piece of a straw hat, Easter grass.

Here is a simple template for the Tin man, Lion, Scarecrow, Dorothy and Toto. We start by making the frame. I used some adhesive vinyl with sunflowers prints.



Gathering my pieces to assemble.



This is an old hat I used a cutout from.



Starting to assemble my characters.





And here my narrative is ready.



Pinocchio telling lies

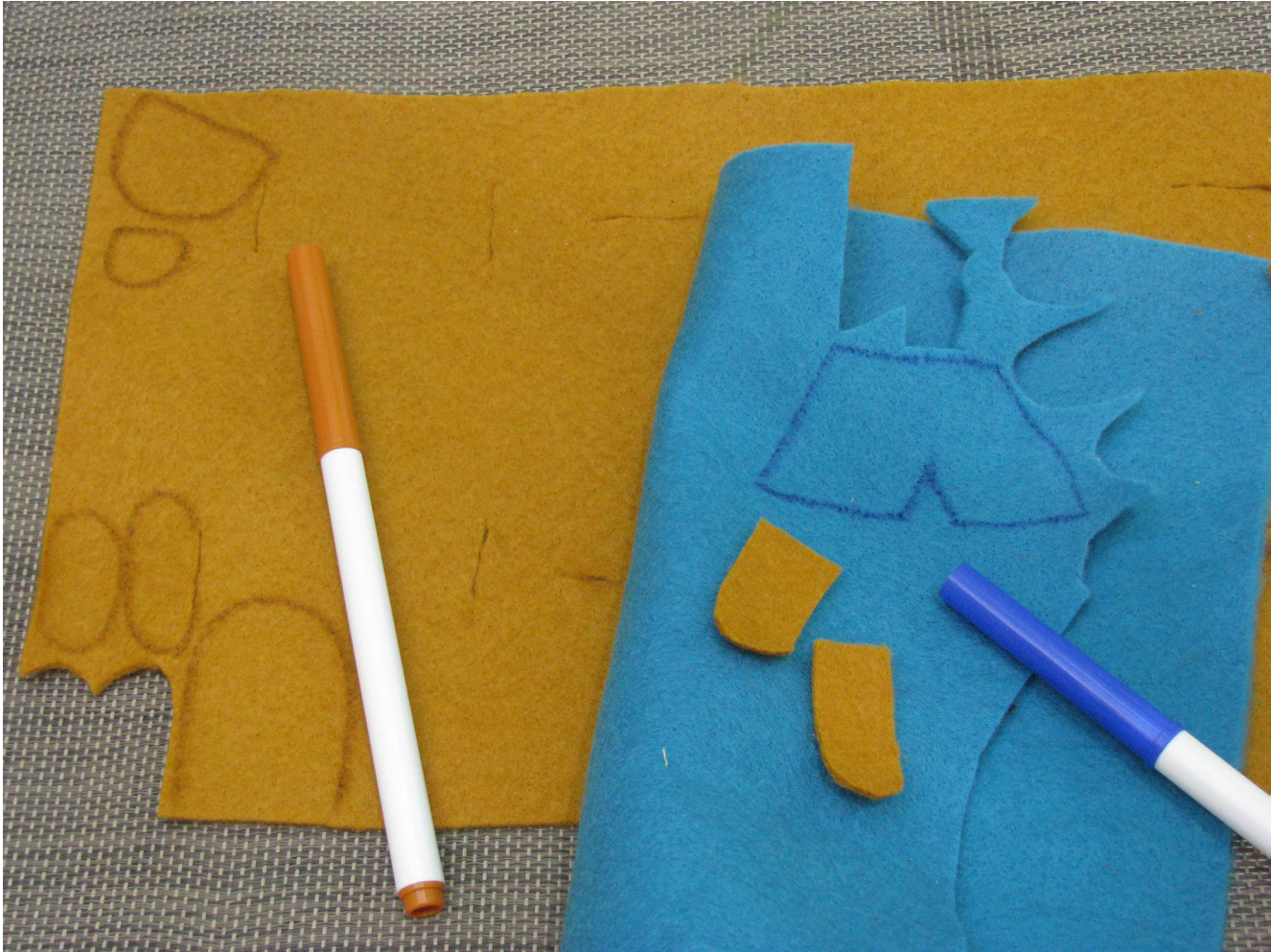
For this project we will need: cardboard, glue, scissors, felt, burlap, adhesive vinyl, one button.

We start with a template that you can print or trace with tracing paper.

This is a simple job of making cardboard patterns of each piece of this template.



Here are the felt pieces I am using to cutout my parts of the Pinocchio portrait.



For the hat I found some newspaper with text about Lies. Good finding for Pinocchio's helmet. You can use felt or any clever idea you have for the hat.



After I cutout my parts from felt I took a small branch from my pine tree for the nose. Here I am assembling on a piece of felt my Pinocchio just to see how it looks.

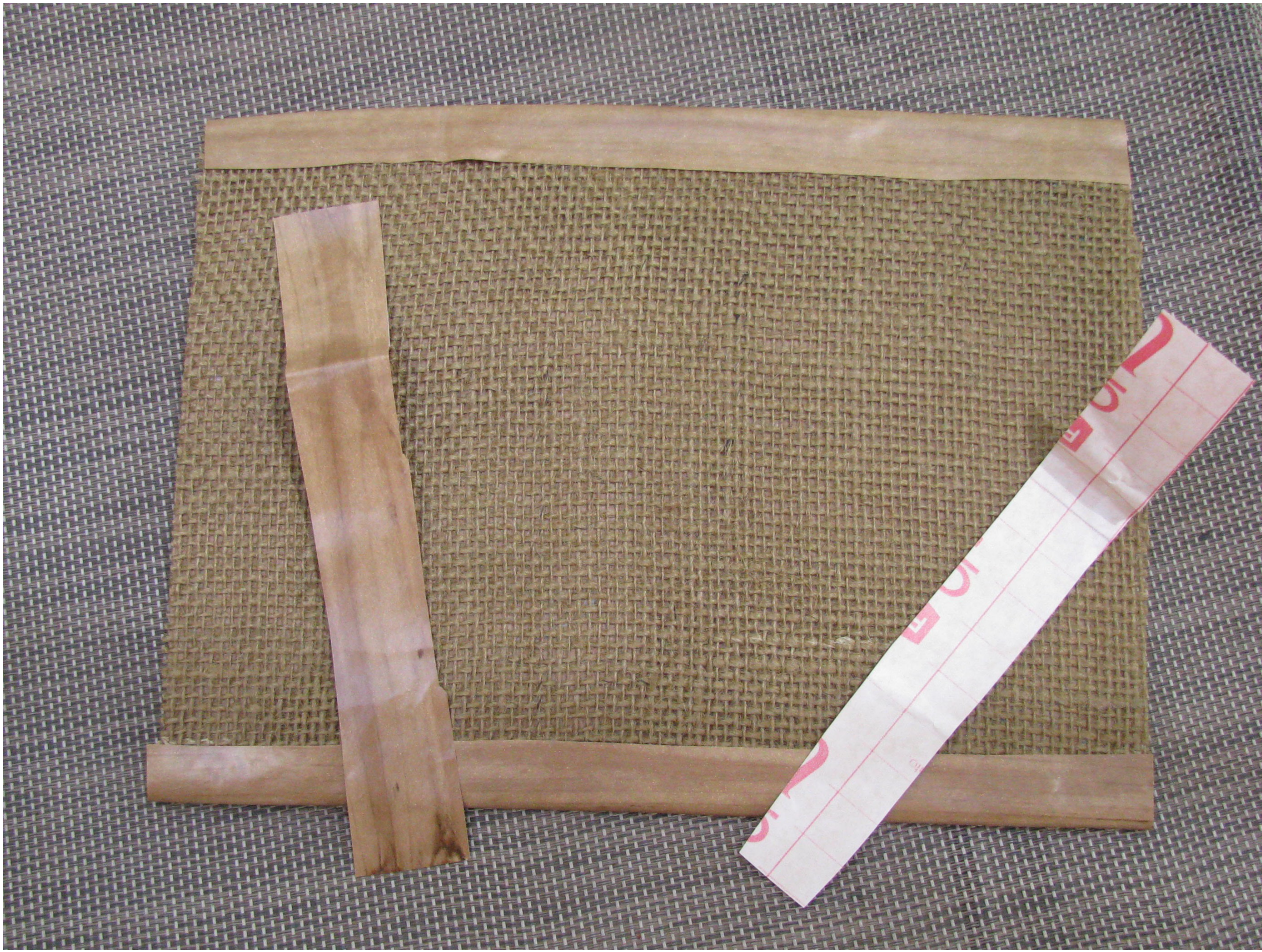
The orange dots are made from cardboard using a hole puncher. I will choose probably a black color.



Here I cut a piece of burlap to fit the size of my cardboard backing for my painting.



From adhesive vinyl I am cutting stripes, peel off and stick on my painting. The strips should be wide enough to stick on both the front and the back of my painting.



This is how the back looks like.



And here is my Pinocchio all small parts glued in place.



This is my felt painting showing Pinocchio telling lies. You can do now your Pinocchio using this model and also your own ideas and colors.

This is a nice wall hanging and also makes a great gift.

Chapter 8

Everyday Life paintings

This is also called genre painting and refers to daily activities of people depicted by an artist. Artists painted in this genre from the earliest times.

In everyday life paintings we can see the life of people in other countries and other times when photography was not invented yet.

Great masters of everyday life painting are the Spanish, Diego Velazquez, Esteban Murillo, Francisco de Goya, Pablo Picasso, the Dutch artists, Vermeer and Van Gogh, the French artist Paul Cezanne.

Diego Velazquez (born 1599- died 1660) is considered one of the greatest painters of all times and the painting titled “Las Meninas” or The Maids of Honor, one of the most important painting in the history of art. In this painting we can see a daily scene from the Spanish court in times of Philip IV, the King of Spain. Velazquez was the court painter and he portrays himself here in his studio in front of a large easel, painting. Behind him in the mirror we see the reflected image of the Kings of Spain. Through an open door looking at the scene is the head of the tapestry works in the palace, the Queen’s chamberlain. In the foreground we can see the five-year old Infanta Margarita surrounded by the Maids of Honor. Behind them is the Infanta’s governess and a bodyguard. At the right side of the painting two dwarfs and a court dog.

Velazquez painted in the **Baroque** style of the day. **Baroque** style in art is a style in which predominant are movement, color and play of light and shadow. The scene is almost a moment frozen in time and almost all characters in the painting are in movement. With the exception of the queen and king reflected in the mirror as they pose for the artist, and the dog sitting quiet, the rest of characters are about to do something. The painter holding his brush in order to add a new brushstroke on the canvas, the Maids of Honor talking to the Infanta who herself is turning her head from listening, the chamberlain on his way out of the room, the governess and bodyguard engaged in conversation, the dwarfs trying to distract the dog.



Diego Velázquez, Las Meninas, 1656, El Prado Museum, Madrid, Spain.

An earlier work by Velázquez, also in the **Baroque** style is that of an old woman frying eggs. We can notice the movement in the hands of the the woman, her face looking at the boy with melon and bottle. The way the boy is moving towards her and her lips open so as if she was speaking to him make this scene very vivid and life-like. From the kitchen utensils depicted on the table we can have a glimpse into the times of Velázquez and Spain.



Diego Velazquez, Old Woman Frying Eggs, 1618, The National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh

Another **Baroque** painter from Spain is Esteban Murillo,(born 1618- died 1682). Murillo studied painting in Seville, the city he was born, from the age of 16 to 21. He went to Madrid where he met with the art of Velazquez and other masters. Murillo was famous in his time for his paintings and school.

He was also one of the founders of the Spanish Academy of Arts in Madrid.

From his everyday life scenes of poor children in the streets we can learn how life was for the poor in his day.

Here are street kids playing dice, We can see the movement of the hands, and the little boy eating bread while a hungry dog is waiting for a bite too. The ragged clothes the children wear tell us about being orphans or abandoned, living and sleeping in the street.



Esteban Murillo, Young Boys Playing Dice ,1665-75 Alte Pinakothek, Munich

Another painting depicting poor children surprised them mouthful, eating melon and grapes in the street.



Esteban Murillo, Boys Eating Fruit (Grape and Melon Eaters)
1645-46
Alte Pinakothek, Munich

Yet another painter from Spain is Francisco de Goya, (born 1746– died 1828). Goya started his career painting everyday life scenes for tapestries, a commission he received from the king of Spain at the time. All ages and activities of people are depicted in these scenes in a **Rococo** style. The **Rococo** style in art is very playful, in pastel colors and floral decorations. Here is the Kite where all sorts of people are depicted as they watch or play with a kite.



Francisco de Goya, The Kite, 1778, Prado Museum, Madrid, Spain.

The **Rococo** style followed the **Baroque** style so we still can see movement in the paintings but also more delicate colors and floral decorations like in this tapestry cartoon below.



Goya, The Flowers or Spring, 1787, Prado museum, Madrid, Spain.

And an everyday life scene by Pablo Picasso.



Pablo Picasso, Child playing with toy truck
1953.

The painting is a Christmas scene of a boy playing with his new gift. The background features stars or snowflakes falling. The figure of the child and toy are rendered in almost geometric shapes. This an abstract figurative work in which we recognize Picasso's unique style.

Johannes Vermeer, the Dutch master, (born 1632- died 1675) was also known for his genre paintings in **Baroque** style. One of his most rich-colored works he painted when he was only 25 is the Milkmaid or the kitchen maid shown pouring milk from a jug. On the table there are different kinds of bread depicted very realistically with seeds and crumbs. We can see the slow trickling of milk in the Dutch oven, one element that reminds movement and the Baroque style.



Vermeer, The Milkmaid, 1658, Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Another Dutch master, Vincent van Gogh, (born 1853- died 1890), depicted everyday scenes of life in a **Post-Impressionist** style. Here we have a series of paintings he did at Arles in France. In all three paintings his room at Arles is depicted as to suggest the calm and simple decorations through simple colors.



Vincent Van Gogh, Room at Arles, 1889, Musee D'Orsay, Paris, France

In France, the **Post-Impressionist** painter Paul Cezanne, made also a series of paintings depicting card players. The series features peasants from the south of France smoking pipes and playing cards. The men are quiet, looking down at their cards, usually sitting across a small table in a local café. A bottle of wine is decorating the table.



Cezanne, The card players, 1894-95, Musee d'Orsay, Paris, France

Art cards after Picasso and Van Gogh

Picasso's Child playing with toy truck art card

For this project we need construction paper, markers, crayons, scissors, glue.



We start by printing out the image and cutout as you see in the photo.



We cutout again the figure of the child. We then cutout from black and white construction paper a shape that will be used later.



We trace the figure of the child on white construction paper and cutout.



Using the print cutout we position the cutout of the white figure and paste onto the black piece of paper.



Now we trace and cutout the orange margin of our design with child.



Here I glued in place the white and orange cutout on the black piece of construction paper then arrange them on the white card.



Another piece of black construction paper will be used for out design.

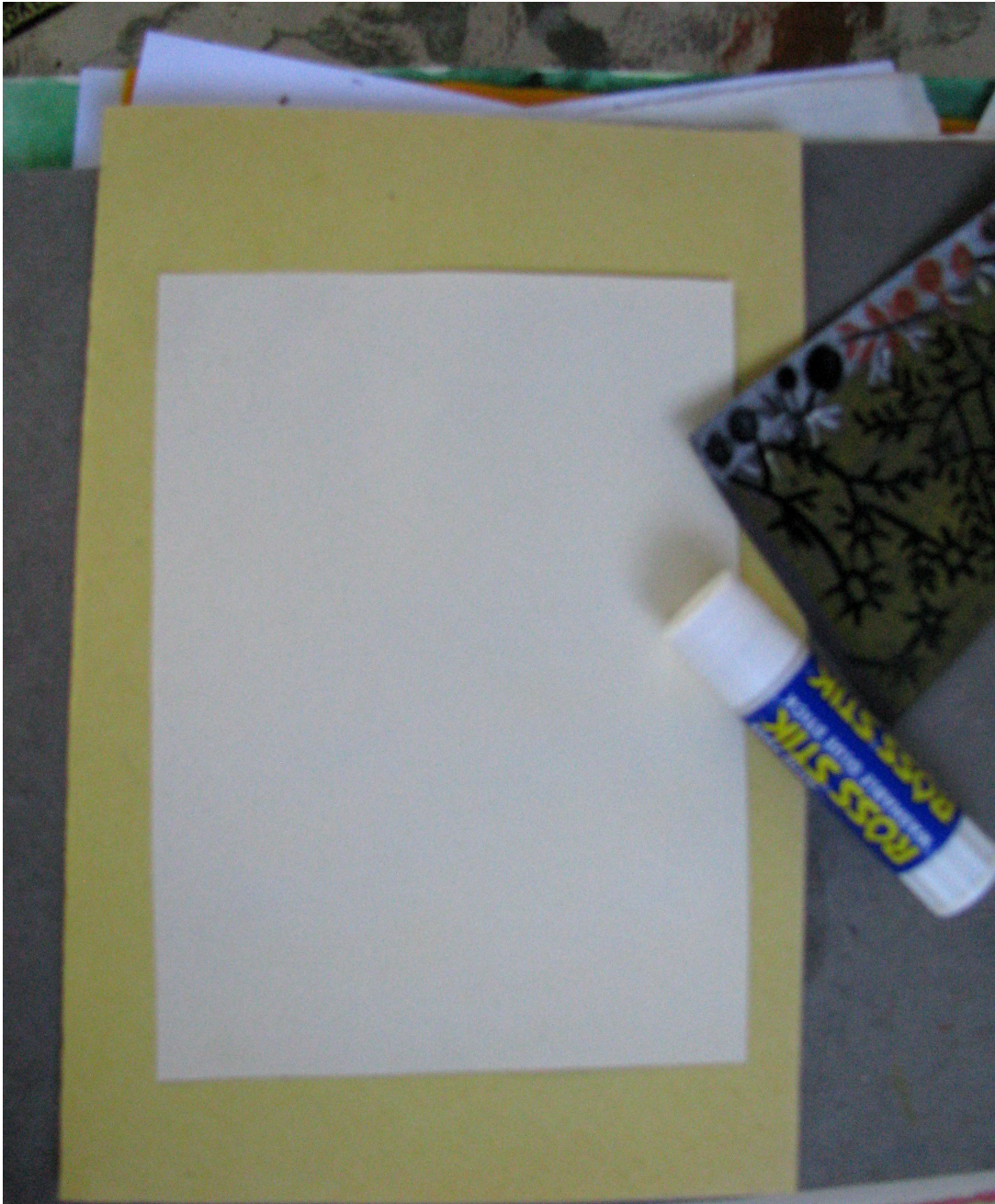


Use crayons and markers to draw and fill the black paper.





We start now to glue the pieces on the card.



First the black design.



In the spot left empty we glue the black piece of construction paper.



We then glue the figure of the child piece. And start drawing with crayola crayons.



Here I am drawing on the orange piece too.



And my card is ready.



Van Gogh's Room at Arles

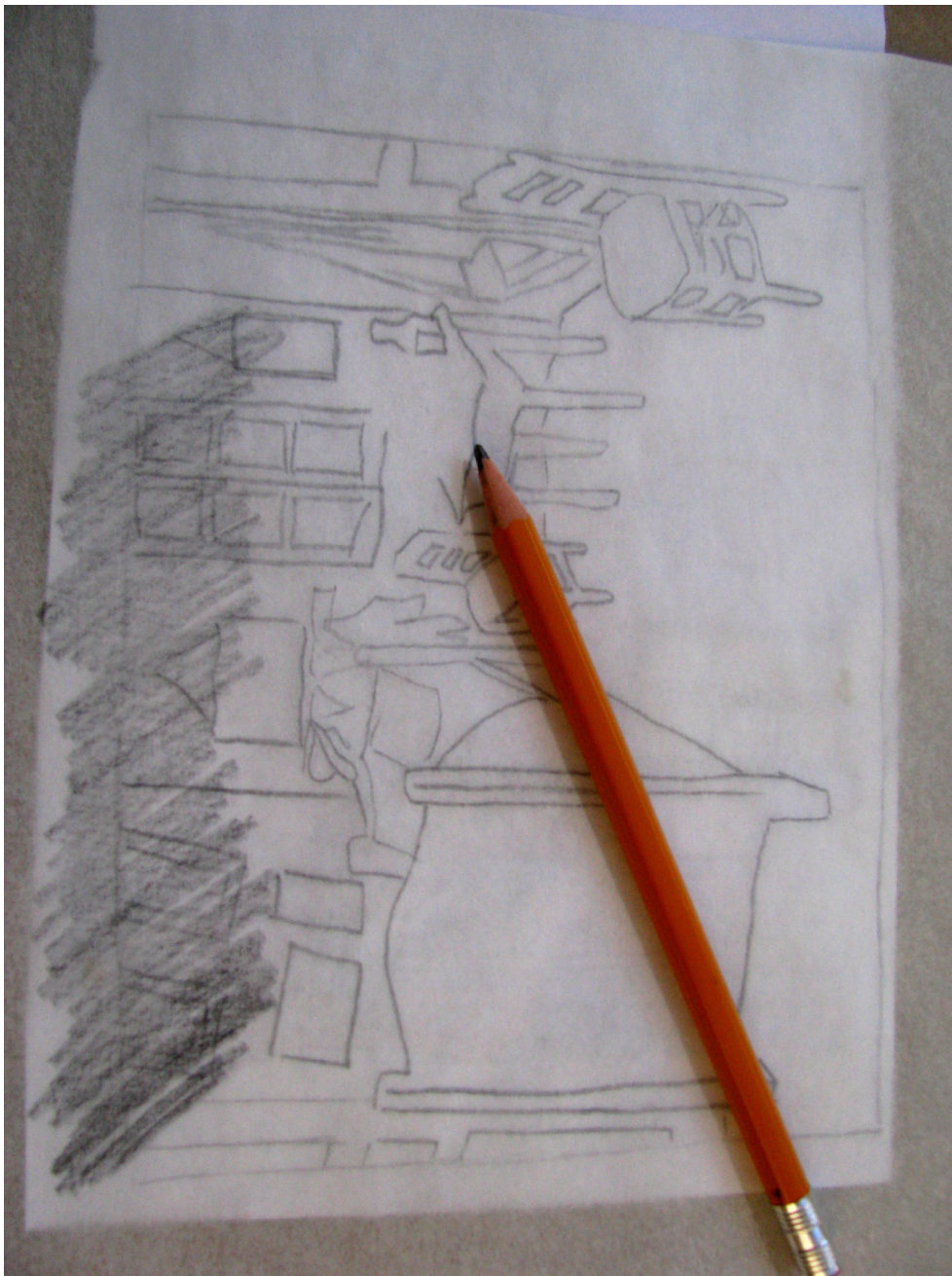
For this card we will need tracing paper, construction paper, colored pencils, glue, scissors.



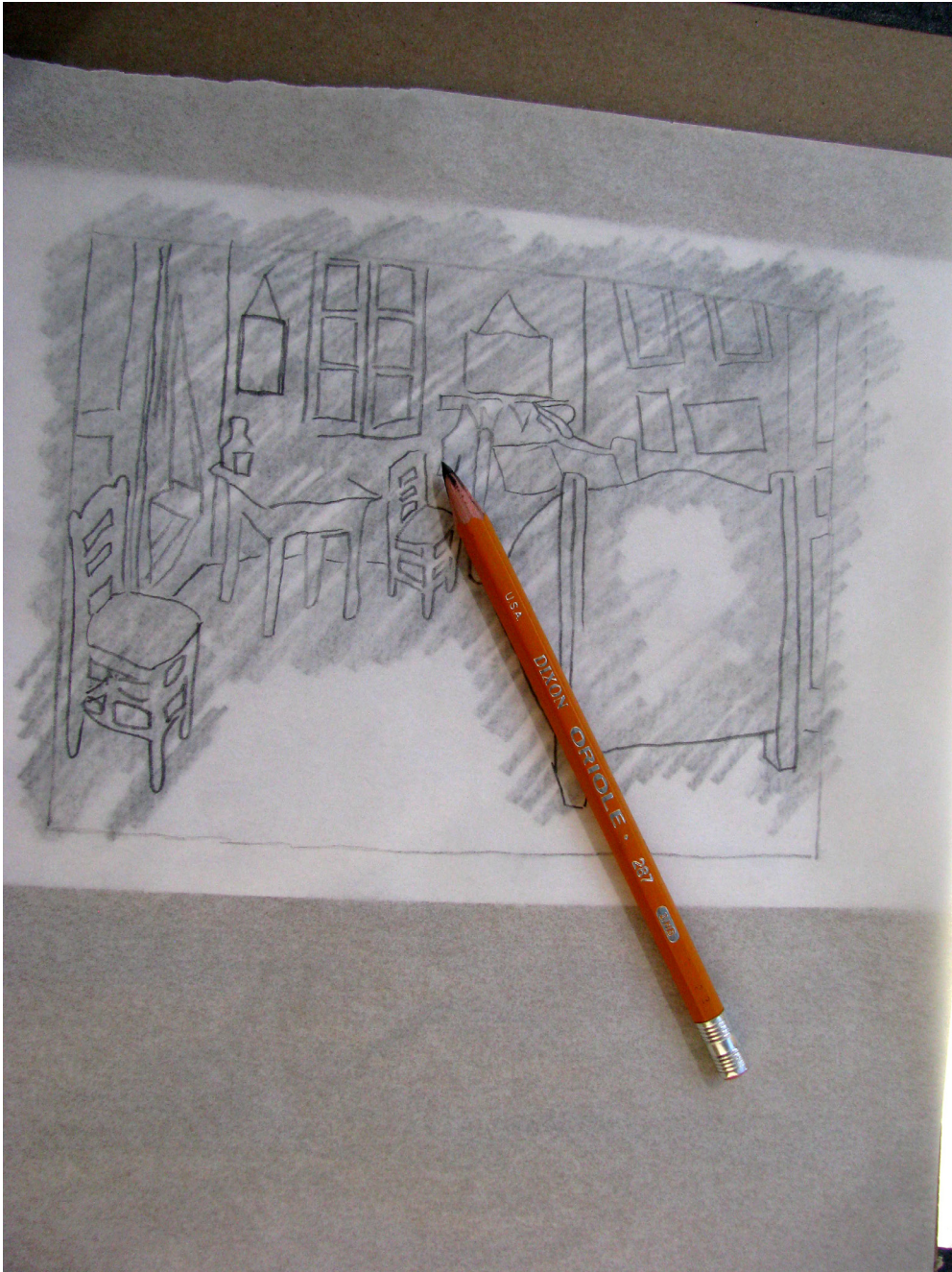
Tracing with tracing paper.



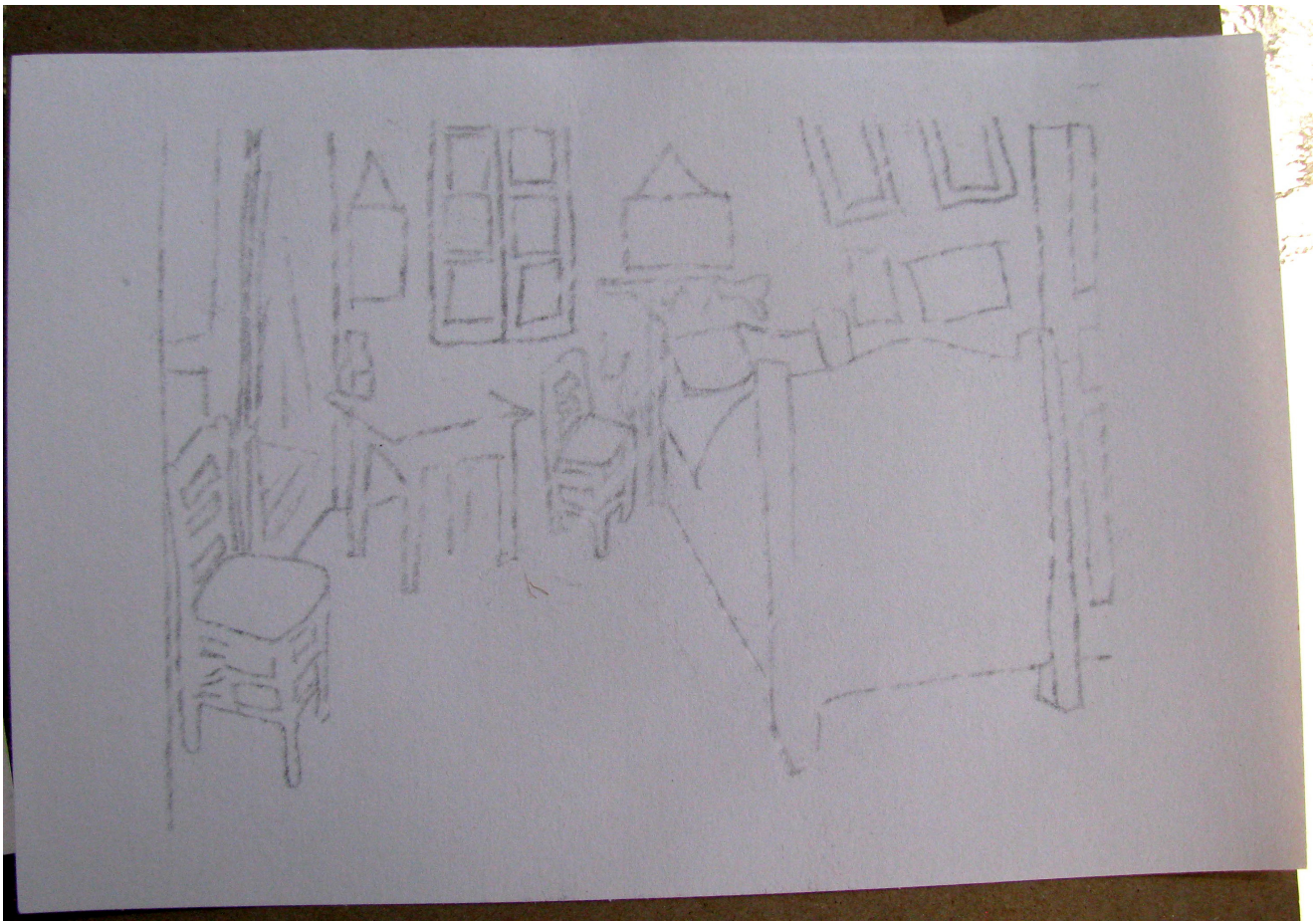




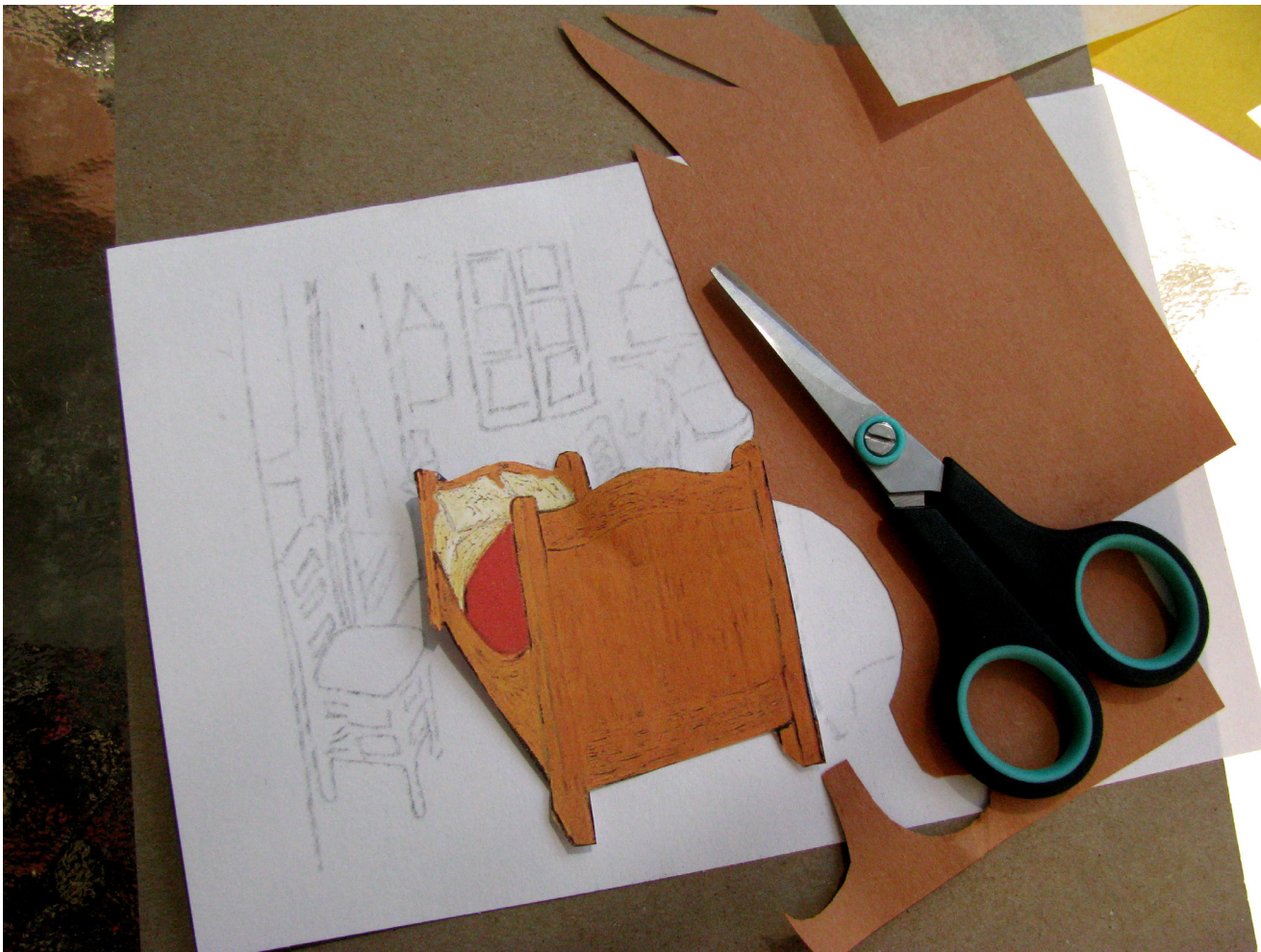
We will transfer our drawing on white construction paper.



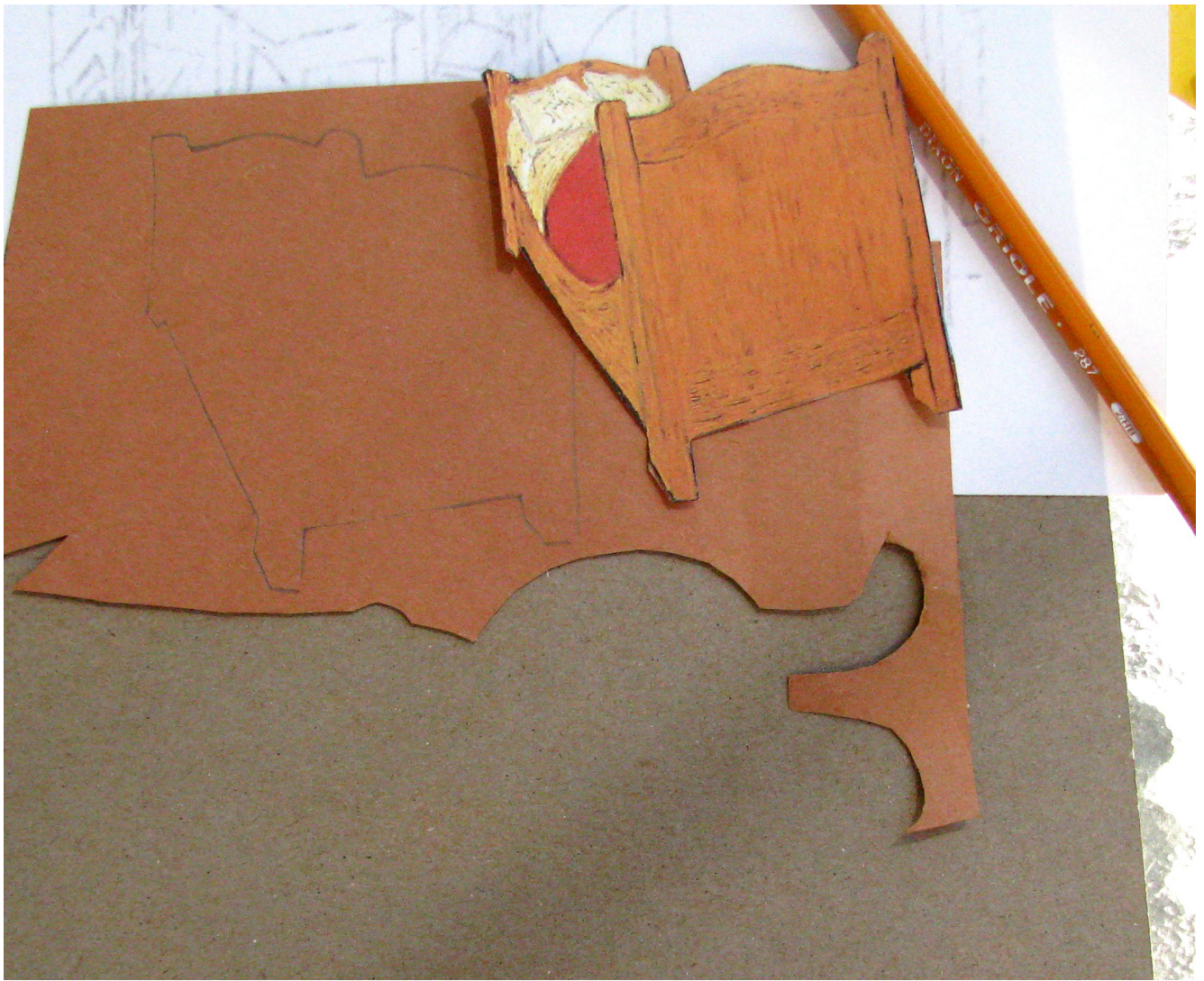
The transfer on white construction paper is ready.



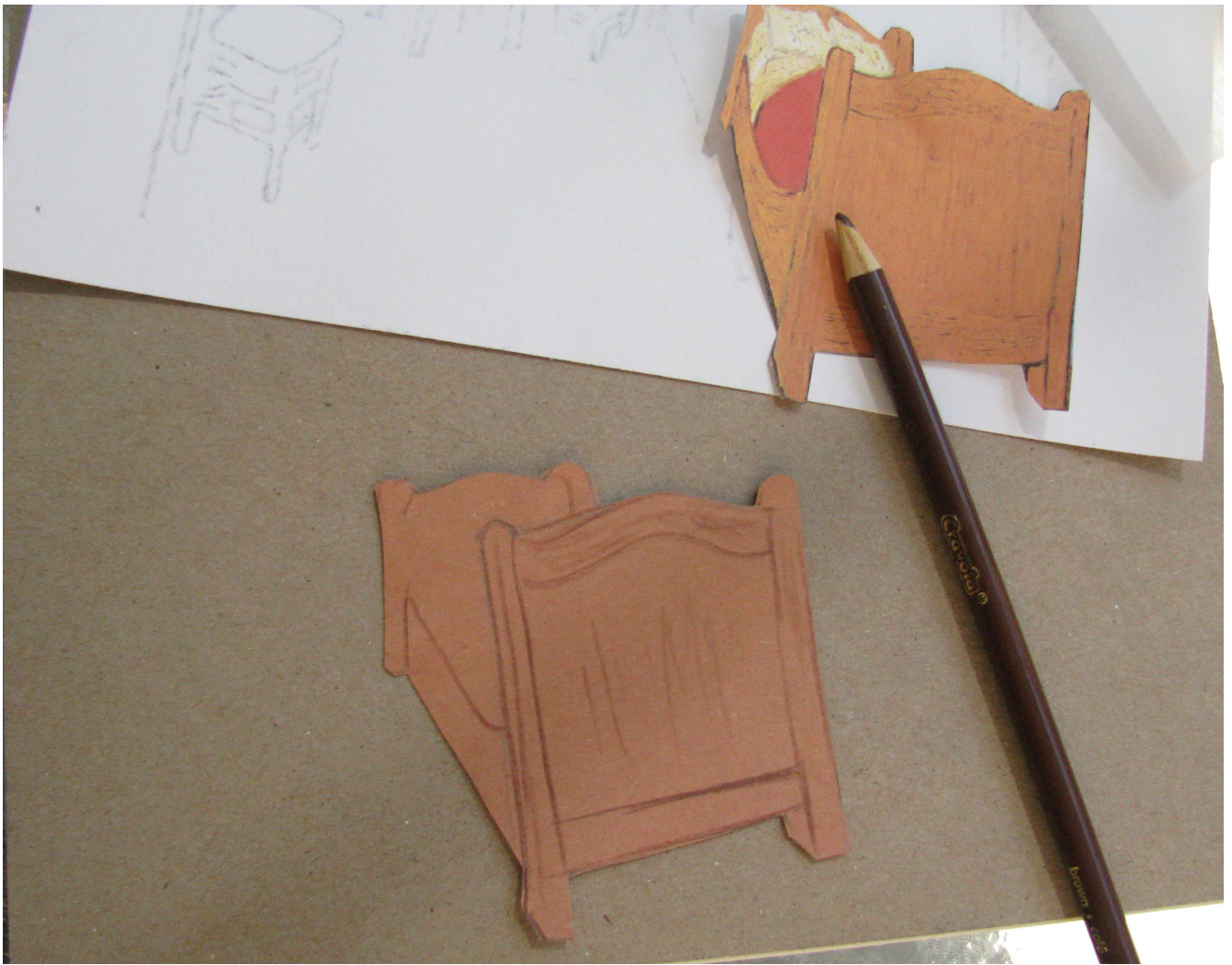
Here we cutout the bed from the print after the painting.



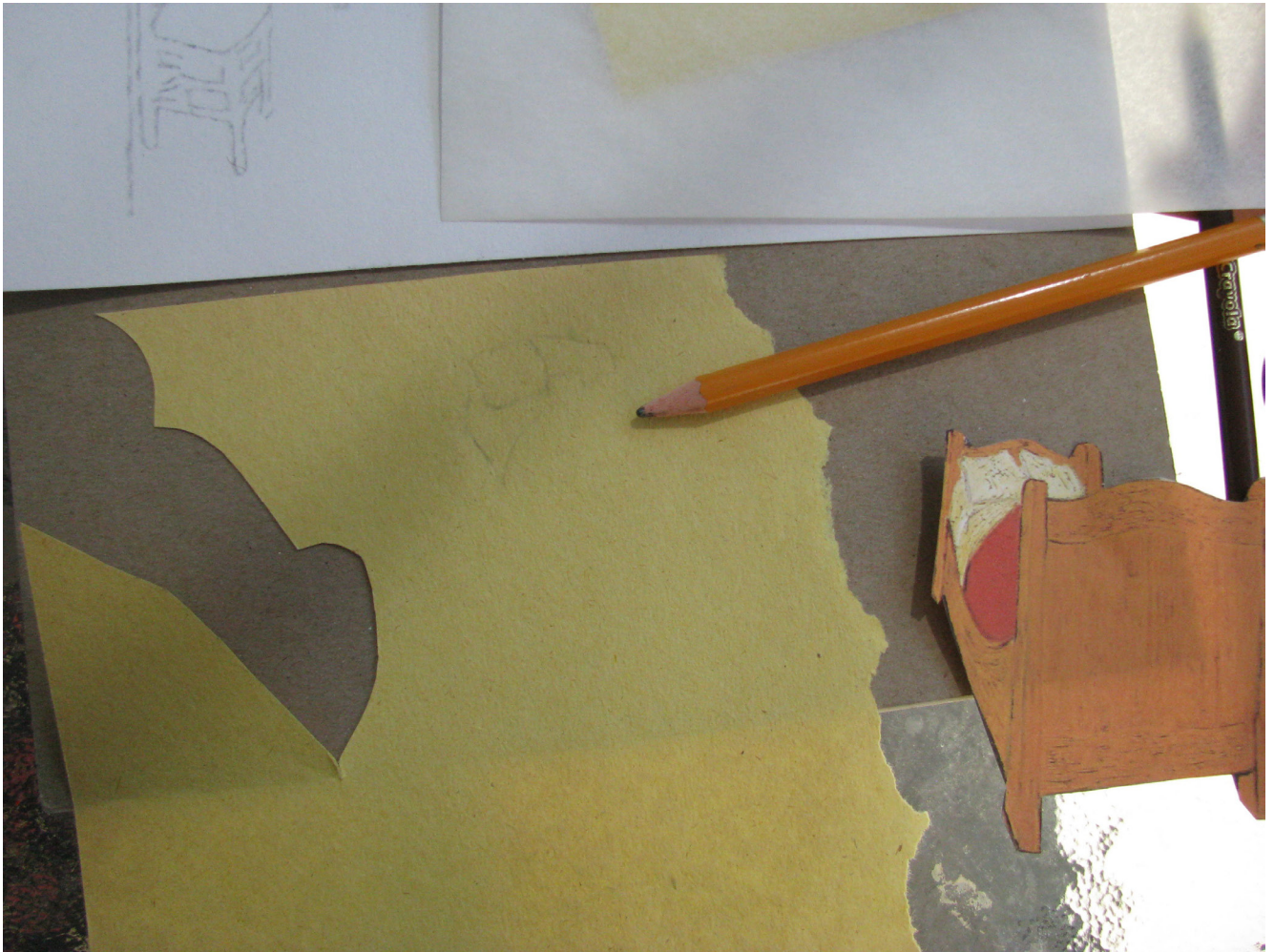
Tracing the bed.



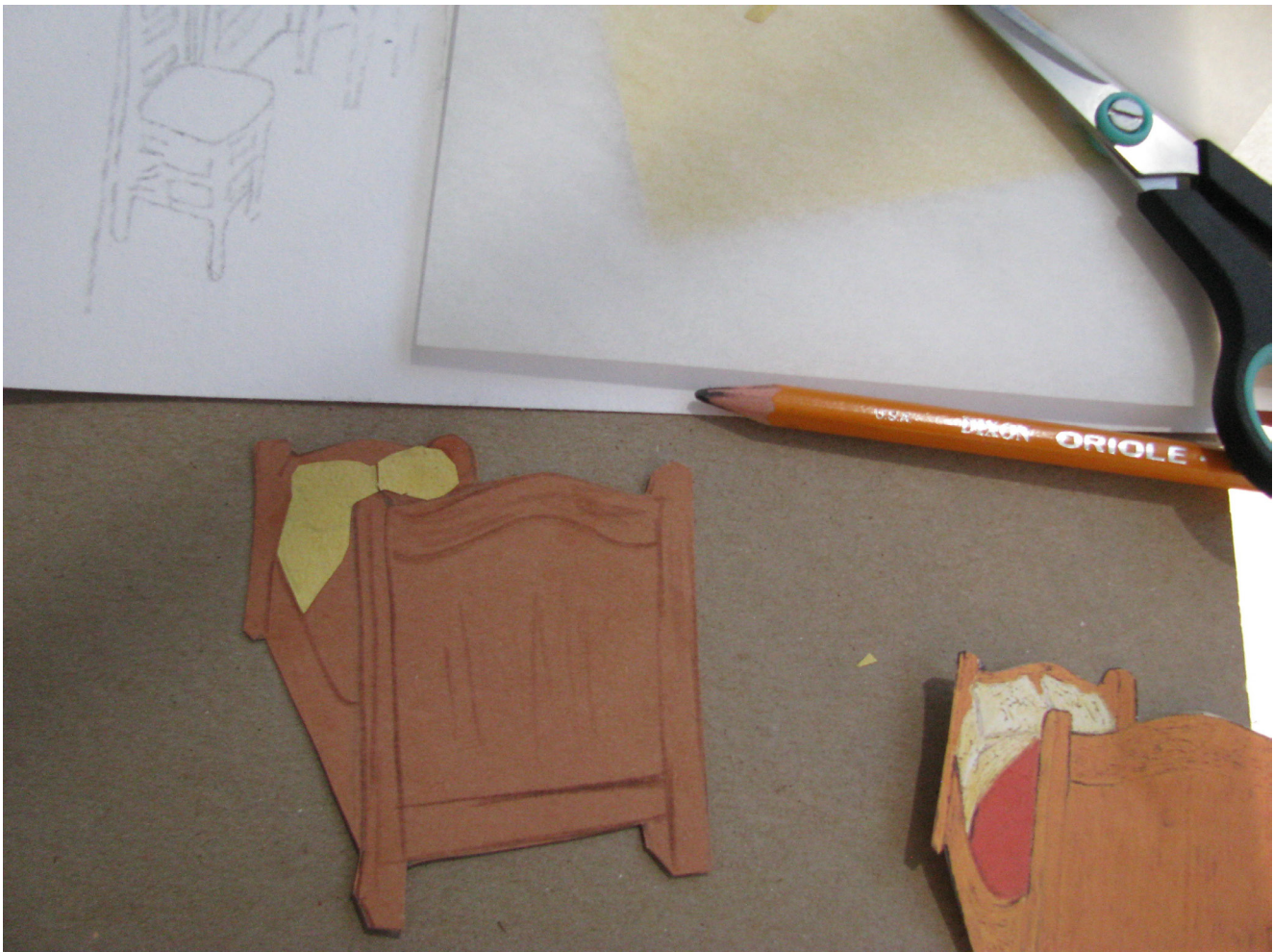
The bed cutout is ready.



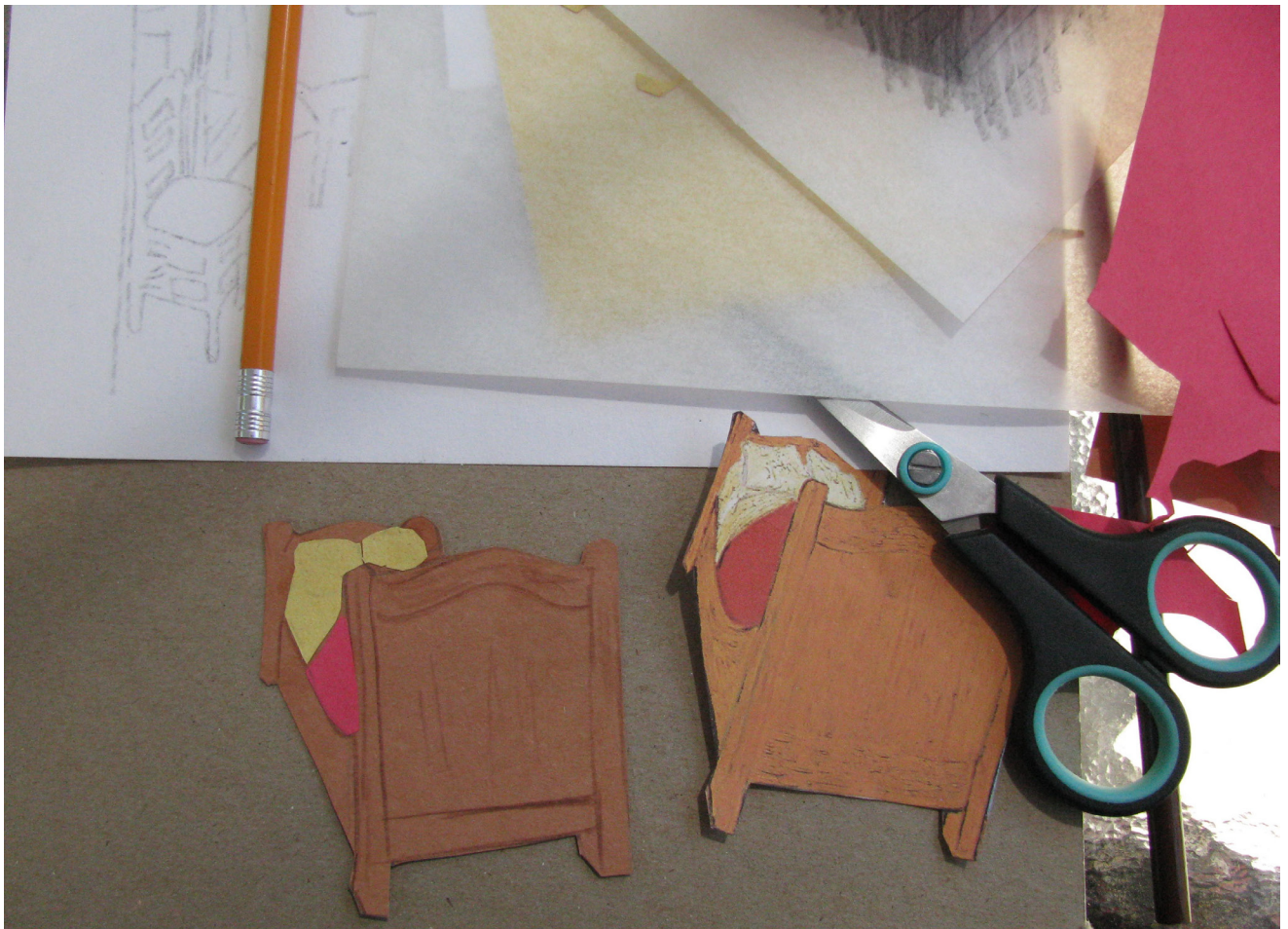
We trace the pillows and cut out.



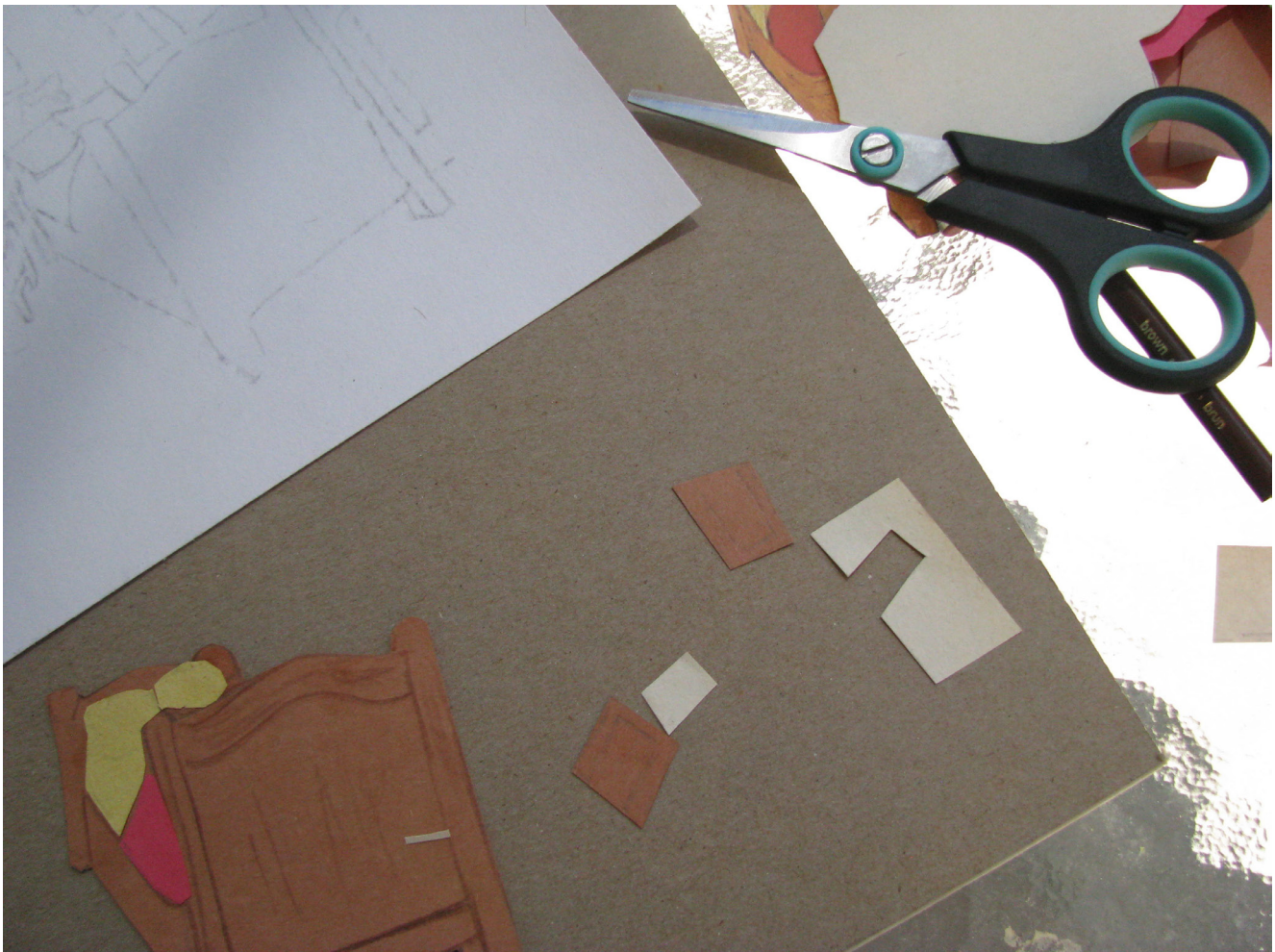
The bed is taking shape.



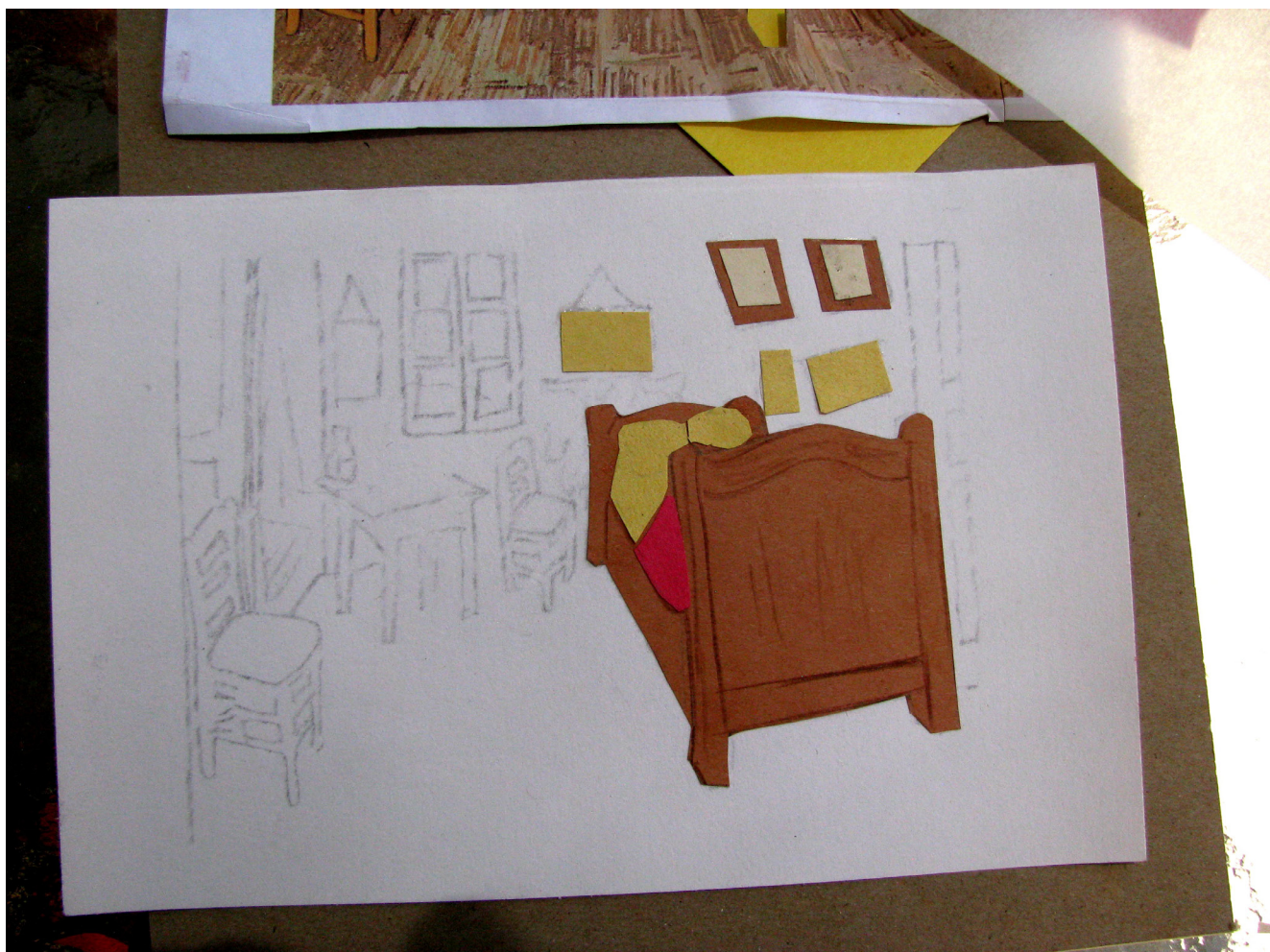
We add the pillows and mattress from construction paper.



For the paintings on the wall we cutout small pieces of construction paper.



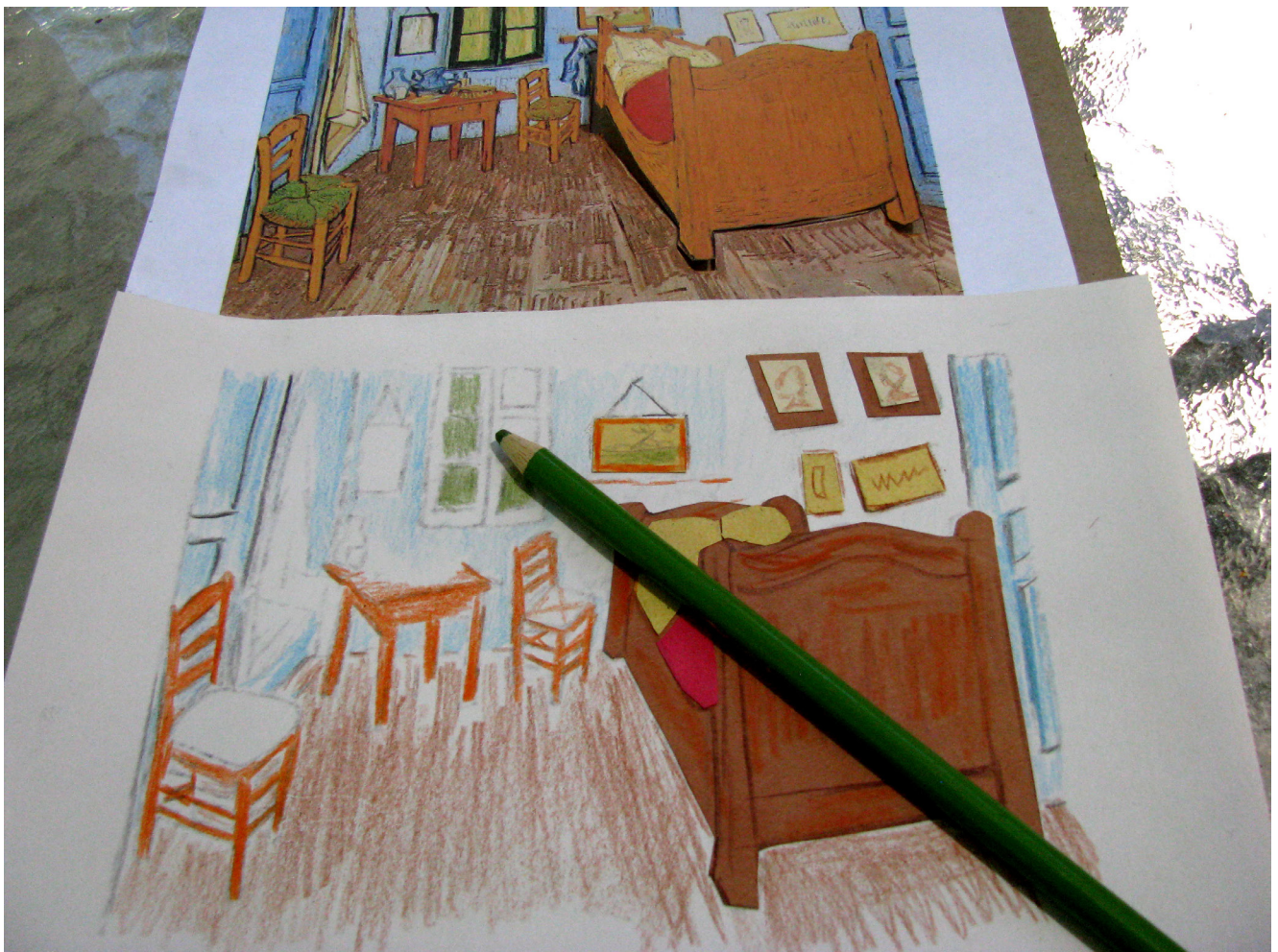
The small paintings cutouts are now glued in place.



Here I am starting using colored pencils.



more progress in colored pencils.



Our card is ready.



Chapter 9

How To Create an Artist Portfolio

An artist portfolio is a collection of the best work of an artist kept in a folder, album, binder or any other format of portfolio. The purpose is to present the artist's best works and easy carry it around for school or employers.

A student artist can benefit from having his art portfolio for displaying artworks he wants to present to art schools. Also having a portfolio can help organize your best work and keep records of your progress. It can be nice sharing it with friends, family, schoolmates and teachers.

To make a portfolio can be fun and easy task.

Here I just used a 3-ring vinyl binder. You can find cheap vinyl binders in many stores.





My art cards displayed one on each page.







Here I made prints of my felt wall hangings.





An art portfolio usually has a list of artworks presented.

You can label each work or just make a numbered title list.

It is a good idea to date each project, for instance, “Clown, collage wall hanging, 2012”.

ART GLOSSARY

A

Academicism - a style of painting influenced by the Academies of Art in Europe.

analogous colors - The colors next to each other on the color wheel.

abstract painting - Abstract artists felt that paintings did not have to show only things that were recognizable. In their paintings they did not try to show people, animals, or places exactly as they appeared in the real world. They mainly used color and shape.

B

Baroque - a style in which predominant are movement, color and play of light and shadow.

C

Classical art - refers to the influence of ancient Greek and Roman art.

cold colors – all hues of blue, green blue, blue violet.

collage - A collage is when you use pieces of paper, fabric, small objects, like ribbons, photos or shells and glue them on paper or canvas creating a new painting.

complementary colors – colors which are opposite to each other on the color wheel: red and green, violet and yellow, blue and orange.

composition – the way elements are arranged in a work of art.

contour drawing - The contour is the line drawing of a shape.

copy - A copy or reproduction of an artwork is usually done by a student or a painter who admires the artist, and wants to learn and copy his art. The copies or reproductions can be more than one.

Cubism - style in art with shapes like cubes, more geometric than they look in real life.

F

Fauvism - style of painting with very striking colors that we don't see normally in real life.

genre – a group of painting with the same subject or theme. Portrait, landscape, narrative, still life, everyday life are art genres.

I

Impressionism – art style in which real life objects and landscapes or people are in painted with attention to light and movement.

L

landscape painting - genre in painting in which nature is the main subjects, some people or animals but always in an outdoor environment. Landscape can depict mountains, rivers, lakes, ocean, parks, gardens, fields in different seasons of the year. Vegetation is always present, also the sky, the sun, the moon and stars.

M

memory drawing – a drawing made by remembering an object and not from real life.

N

narrative painting - narrative refers to telling a story. In art this is done using color and shapes, and the tools of painting.

The narrative genre uses stories from the Bible, mythologies of different cultures, history and events.

O

original - An original art piece is the work of an artist the way he made it for the very first time. The original is only one single work of art, the first with that name.

P

plaster casts - copies made for art schools usually after Greek and Roman statues.

portfolio - a collection of the best work of an artist kept in a folder, album, binder or any other format of portfolio.

portraiture – human and animal heads and shoulders artworks

Post-impressionism - the style of painting that followed **Impressionism**.

The artists who painted in this style still have some Impressionist techniques but used more freedom.

primary colors – red, yellow and blue from which all colors derive.

R

Realism - a style of painting in which the things are painting the way we see them in real life.

Renaissance - Renaissance is a period of about 300 hundred years in the European culture and arts inspired by the classical Antiquity, that is Greco-Roman culture.

reproduction - A copy or reproduction of an artwork is usually done by a student or a painter who admires the artist, and wants to learn and copy his art. The copies or reproductions can be more than one.

Rococo - style in art very playful, in pastel colors and floral decorations. The Rococo style followed the Baroque style so we still can see movement in the paintings but also more delicate colors and floral decorations.

S

secondary colors - Red, blue and yellow mix to form orange, violet and green, the secondary colors.

still life - is a name given to paintings of objects of everyday use which may be either natural (food, flowers, plants, rocks, or shells) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewelry, coins, pipes and so on) usually set on a table, shelf, window sill in a room.

Surrealism – style of art depicting fantasy and nightmarish subjects.

T

tertiary colors - By mixing primary colors and secondary colors, we have tertiary colors, yellow green, yellow orange, blue green, blue violet, red violet and red orange.

template - A template is a model to copy

tracing – to copy the contour of an image

transfer – to copy an original image to canvas from paper, or from paper to paper.

W

warm colors – all hues of from yellow to orange and red.

